

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

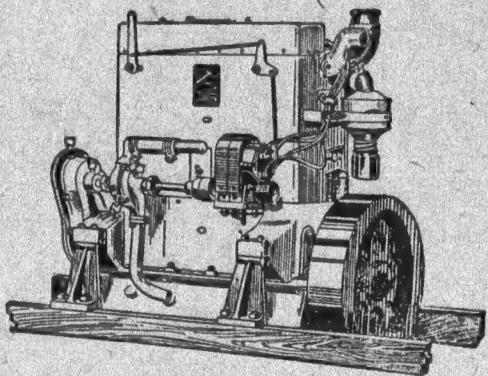
March 6, 1918

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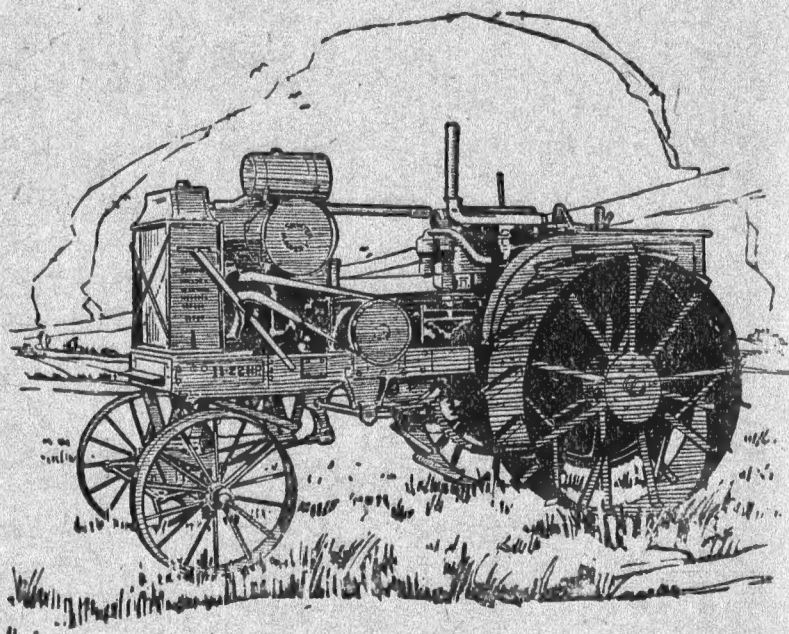
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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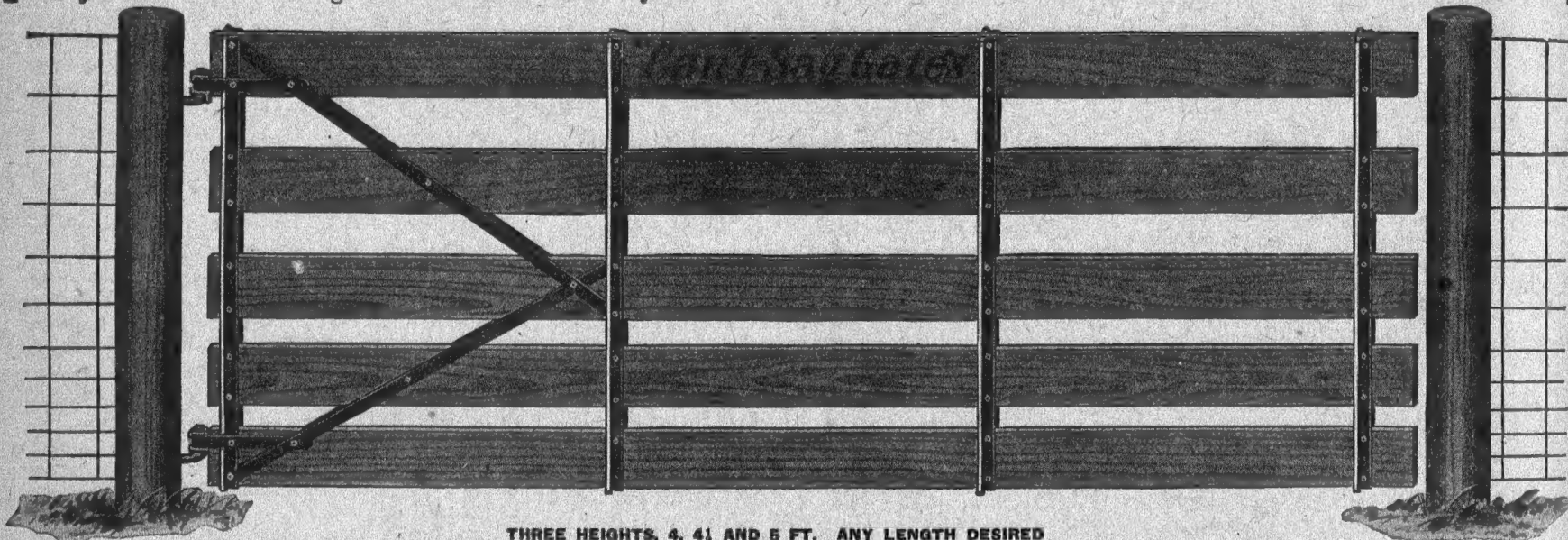
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"Can't-Sag" Gate

On 30 Days' FREE TRIAL—5 Year GUARANTEE

We want you to see for yourself that "Can't-Sag" Gates are the finest-looking, best built, and most practical farm and stock gates you can own. We want you to see they "Can't Sag" and "Don't Sag"—see how free and easy they swing—how strongly they are made and yet cost you less than any other gate that you can buy or build. Order the complete gates, or if you prefer you can order just the sets of Gate Steels, which include all angle steels, uprights, truss braces, bolts, hinges, log screws, etc., in fact everything but the boards. In this way you can build your own "Can't-Sag" Gates and save money.



THREE HEIGHTS, 4, 4½ AND 5 FT. ANY LENGTH DESIRED

"Can't-Sag" Gates Cost Less Than All Wood Gates *Last Three Times as long*

Note how they are built—a happy combination of wood and steel. The wood gives flexibility and prevents injury to stock—the angle steel uprights give durability, unusual strength, lightness and absolutely prevent sagging. Each board is double bolted between four pairs of angle steel uprights and double triangular "X-truss" braces, making them the strongest, lightest, trimmest-looking gates you can put up on your farm. Write for our Free Catalog of "Can't-Sag" Gates and Gate Steels today.

Special Features in "Can't-Sag" Gates

This illustration shows the "Can't-Sag" Barb Wire Attachment, which can be put on any "Can't-Sag" Gate in less than five minutes. By means of four malleable iron standards like the one shown here, the wire is securely and tightly suspended five inches above the top board. The tightener bolt enables you to keep the wire perfectly tight at all times. These attachments being made of malleable iron can be bent, if preferred, so as to suspend the wire 3 or 4 inches from the side of the gate, thus preventing stock from crowding or rubbing against the gate. "Can't-Sag" Barb Wire Attachments are furnished only when ordered, and at a slight additional cost.



The "Can't-Sag" Elevating Attachment

This attachment can be fitted quickly to any "Can't-Sag" Gate without removing the Gate Hooks. It is interchangeable, and can be removed from one gate to another. It lifts the gate the whole length, so there are no tight places where hogs and sheep have to squeeze through, thus injuring themselves. It also permits the gate to swing freely over deep snow drifts. Can be adjusted to any height from 6 to 30 inches. Furnished only when ordered at small additional cost.

Never Sag, Warp or Twist out of Shape

"Can't-Sag" Gates are guaranteed never to sag. Stock can't twist them out of shape. The double set of angle steel uprights keeps them square and plumb.

All Joints Water-Tight

The angle steel uprights being bolted on are fairly drawn into the board on each side, making a smooth joint that is water-proof. Another advantage the angle steel is no wider than the board is thick, thus forming a narrow joint which dries out just as quickly as the exposed surface of the board.

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Rooting hogs can't lift them from their hinges. They can't crowd under, nor crawl through.

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When a board breaks the "Can't-Sag" Gate don't sag or fall down. You simply slip out the broken board and replace it with a new one; in five minutes you have another perfect "Can't-Sag" Gate—as good as new and repaired at the cost of one board. "Can't-Sag" Gates are neatest and trimmest-looking gates you can see.

Notice the Special Features in "Can't-Sag" Gates

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Just write your name and address in this coupon or on a post-card and mail to us at once. See how you can build your own "Can't-Sag" Gates with the Gate Steels we furnish, and save money. Sending for this free book will not obligate you in any way. Write for a copy today.

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ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF RADFORD SILOS AND OTHER FARM IMPROVEMENTS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 6, 1918

Putting Soldiers on the Land

The new land settlement board for soldiers is comprised of Chas. F. Roland, of Winnipeg; Major Ashton, of Regina; and F. O. Maber of the Department of Interior, Ottawa. The board is now working on a scheme to locate returned soldiers on farms in cases where they desire to take up farming. At the last session of Parliament, provision was made for a loan of \$2,500 at five per cent. interest to returned soldiers who go on the land. The job ahead of the new board is a big one. The problems to be faced are enormous. It is of no use to put returned soldiers on the land unless there is the strongest probability that they will be successful farmers. To give out loans indiscriminately to returned men would be no kindness to the men themselves and would be disastrous to the government.

There have been many schemes for land settlement advanced in the last two years by well intentioned people. Some of them would place the soldiers on homestead lands in Western Canada and give them the \$2,500 loan. We can scarcely think of any plan that would be so certain of failure. It would be far better to close the homestead lands entirely and direct all settlers, including soldiers, into the districts already served by railways and other facilities of civilization. Many returned soldiers will go to their own farms or will take up work on other farms while thousands, undoubtedly, will prefer to farm on their own account.

It is estimated that there are approximately 30,000,000 acres of good farming land absolutely idle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the districts served by railways. This is the land upon which soldiers should be settled and upon which incoming settlers should be placed until it is all in use. The majority of people seem to agree upon this general principle, that the idle land along the railways held by speculators should be the first land put to use. How to get hold of it though, is a problem nobody seems able to solve.

This land is a national asset provided by the Creator for the use of mankind. A comparatively few men and corporations have hogged it. They are not using it themselves and will not allow anybody else to use it until they have paid the price, and the price will be a good stiff one. When the government of Canada needed men for the army, it conscripted them. The government selected the finest class of men in Canada, singled them out from all other men and put them into the army to fight for the nation. By the same method this idle land could be brought into use. Let the government conscript it at a price about one-half its value for productive purposes. The bare suggestion of such a scheme will raise an awful roar all over the country. People will say that property is no longer safe. But it is just as true with the lives and liberty of our young men of military age. Is it any worse to make life and liberty unsafe than it is to make property unsafe. These young men were conscripted and forced to accept less than half their earning capacity in civil life. Why should the government not take over the idle land at one-half its value? It would be drastic action but the land problem in Western Canada will never be settled without drastic action. Somebody is bound to be hurt before our land problem is solved. In fact somebody gets hurt every time there is an economic readjustment.

The government has the power to conscript land. If it is conscripted at half price and payment made in Government war bonds, there will be no difficulty in getting land for the soldiers and bringing the idle land into use just as fast as it is good for the country to have it in use. If the land is to be taken

over and the speculators paid full price, a tremendous injustice will be done to the people of Western Canada and speculators will make a pile of money they haven't earned. A solution of the land problem lies in getting hold of the vacant land already served by schools, churches, and other facilities of civilization. There is no use dodging the issue. It is plain as a pikestaff, and it looks everybody in the face who has ever travelled over Western Canada. It requires a strong hand, however, and plenty of courage. We have plenty of land, good land right alongside our railways and there are plenty of men who would like to get onto it. Here is a chance for the government to show its mettle. Putting this idle land to use will at the same time solve the railway freight rate question, because it will create enough traffic to make the railways profitable.

Wheat Price Fixed

By proclamation on February 24 President Wilson fixed the price of wheat in the United States for the 1918 crop, approximately the same as the prices prevailing at the present time. The action of the president, it is announced, was due to the fact that there was great uncertainty all over the United States. Bills had been introduced in Congress aimed to fix the price at \$2.50 and many were advocating \$3.00. The result of the situation created was that wheat was not flowing to the distributing centres as it was required. The President's action in fixing the price, under powers conferred on by Congress, cleared the air and made certain that practically the present prices would prevail for the 1918 crop. This means, naturally, that the Canadian wheat prices will remain practically where they are for the 1918 crop as Canadian prices were fixed last year on the same basis as the American and no doubt will be for the present year.

Railway Situation

While there are plenty of rumors emanating from Ottawa these days in regard to the railways, the government has not yet announced any decision. The latest rumors still coincide with the earlier ones in the belief that the government will take over everything except the Canadian Pacific Railway, and leave that road to operate as a private institution. Anything short of government control and operation with immediate or future nationalization of all the railways will fall short of a solution of the railway problem. The fact that the C.P.R. is a well organized and a well operated railway is no argument against nationalization. Any railway would be well operated and well organized if it got all the money it wanted from the public treasury. Canada today remains the only important country in the world with private railways. The whole trend of modern civilization is towards the nationalization of these great public utilities with their tremendous economic and political power. Public opinion in Canada, outside of financial circles, largely favors nationalization of railways. The new government is strong with powerful backing from the people. It is time for the government to act and settle this momentous question in the proper manner.

Starvation Comes Nearer

Reports from Great Britain are that the rationing system is being steadily expanded. The people of Great Britain are tightening their belts and grimly setting their faces to the completion of the gigantic task before them. Acute as is the food situation in

Britain, it is more so in France, Italy and Belgium. It is a mere commonplace to say that victory for the Allies depends today almost entirely upon the food supply which can be provided by Canada and the United States. It should be brought home to every farmer in this country that his supreme duty at the present moment is to produce every ounce of food possible during the coming season. There will be handicaps certainly. It will be many a year before the farmer has no handicaps. But despite them all farmers in the prairie provinces can produce more food per man than in any other part of the world. Farmers and farmer's sons have been largely exempted under conscription in order to increase the food supply. Unfortunately, some have been taken who would have been better employed on the farms. But considering everything, by a strange combination of circumstances, the fate of the Allies may be decided by the quantity of food produced in the prairie provinces in 1918 and 1919. There never was a greater responsibility upon the farmers of the prairie provinces. Never have they had such an opportunity to save human life from starvation. The trench line has been extended to the prairie provinces and every farmer is in the trenches. We believe they will do their duty in the farm trenches as nobly as their sons have done their duty in France and Flanders.

Premiers' Conference

The conference between the provincial premiers and the Dominion government on production and other wartime problems should be productive of much good. The questions that face Canada require the combined wisdom of the best brains in the country for their solution. No Dominion government, Partisan or Union, would claim a monopoly of the brains of Canada. Upon many of the war problems the men at the helm in the various provinces are as well informed as those at Ottawa. It may be safely assumed that they are in closer touch with local conditions and requirements than the Dominion ministers. It is, therefore, in keeping that they be consulted from time to time on questions that vitally affect the different provinces. The advantages of such conferences as that held at Ottawa recently, have been too long overlooked. As a result the interests of certain sections of the country have received less consideration than their importance warranted. Conferences in which the provincial premiers would be taken into consultation on big national questions should become a regular feature. They would enable the Dominion government to strike a truer balance between the interests of different parts of Canada than has frequently been the case in the past.

Shortening the Rope

The amount of food produced in the prairie provinces in 1918 and 1919 will depend in a large measure upon the farm machinery used. The farm machinery used will depend to a considerable extent upon the prices. The heavy tariff tax levied on farm machinery increases the price enormously as is well shown in Mr. McKenzie's article elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. The high tariff tax on all kinds of farm machinery except tractors will certainly cut down the use of machinery on the Western farms. The result just as certainly will be a reduction in the amount of food produced. What the reduction will be no one can say but it will certainly reduce the food supplies to the Allies and lessen the chances of victory. The revenue derived by the Dominion government from the tariff tax

on farm machinery is comparatively a bagatelle. It is not worth considering. The Dominion government shoulders a grave responsibility in refusing to remove the tariff tax on farm machinery. Taking the duty off tractors helps a great deal but it only goes half way. The duty should be taken off all food producing machinery and taken off at once.

Lords Favor P.R.

The House of Lords has placed itself on record as favoring proportional representation. On January 22, by 132 to 42 votes, it inserted an amendment in the Representation of the People Bill establishing the principle of proportional representation in parliamentary elections. In doing so it showed itself to be ahead of the British house of commons, which has three times rejected the principle of proportional representation when considering this bill and methodically did so again when the bill was returned. The aristocrats of course have not taken this action because proportional representation is a democratic measure. They have registered their approval of the reform because it would safeguard the rights of minorities, among which they take a less and less important place as the franchise is enlarged. But their approval substantiates the great claim of proportional representation—that it gives minorities a voice in representative governing bodies. This great reform has many able champions in the British commons. Balfour, Asquith, Redmond and many other leading statesmen on both sides of politics have openly avowed their adherence to the principle of proportional representation. Indications are that within a few years it will be fully recognized as a cardinal feature of democratic government in Great Britain.

Revolution is Coming

The world is being made rapidly these days. Never before did the social cauldron seethe and boil as it has done in the past three months. The fires of revolution are either in open blaze or slowly smouldering until fanned into open flame. In Russia the social structure is a wreck and anarchy reigns supreme. Austria is in a turmoil, riots, strikes and the overthrow of ministries follow one another with great rapidity. Germany has just had her first big strike. Nearly 1,000,000 workers were idle for days. The earth is hungry, starving, enraged. The final scenes in the greatest tragedy of the universe seem to be pressing themselves upon us. In the midst of what looks like the most tremendous revolution, the military party acts true to its accustomed blindness. It hopes to stem the approaching storm but it is so utterly ignorant of the laws of human progress that it only feeds the fire. The methods of suppressing the recent strikes in Germany seem to have been those most likely to bring the storm to a head. The placing of factories under martial law, the enforcement of emaciated civilians to work at the point of the bayonet, the complete suppression of the press in strike centres, the charging of crowds of hungry workers by sabred police cannot stop revolu-

tion. All these expedients only aggravate the trouble and speed the final outbreak. Starving men can only be driven so far. They are facing death anyway. Their wives and children standing in the bread line, cold and wet, only arouse the animal within them. And once the brute force is awakened in man the voice of reason is silent and humanity hides its face. The people of Germany may be a more disciplined proletariat than some others, but neither they nor their rulers can withstand famine, and disease. The saddest feature is that when civilians are dying a lingering death the army will be well fed and will be used to turn and rend its fellows. But even that cannot continue long and it would not be surprising to see the next outbreak come soon. That it will be far more widely spread and more potential, there is no question. It may well prove fatal to the German government.

Strangling Western Industry

It is highly important in the economic development of the West that necessary manufacturing industries should be established. But it would be economically unwise to build up tariff fed industries in this country. The greatest drawback to manufacturing development in Western Canada today is the heavy tariff tax on raw materials and manufacturing machinery. If the duty were removed from raw materials and machinery, manufacturing could then be established in Western Canada to compete with Eastern Canada and the United States. Nothing has handicapped the manufacturing business of Western Canada more than the tariff tax levied upon everything necessary to develop manufacturing. The facts should be pressed home to the Ottawa government when they are considering plans for after-the-war development.

Do not overlook the formalin treatment as a measure of increased food production.

Distorting the Facts

In the issue of the Financial Post of Toronto dated January 19 appears the following item:—

"The Grain Growers' Guide in opposing the freight increase, suggests that during the war the government become responsible to the stockholders of the privately-owned railroads for a fair profit, based on pre-war profits and the deficiencies of the defunct roads made up by the people through direct grants of money. Good! Under such circumstances the shareholders would fare better than through the rate advance."

The only thing wrong with this statement in the Financial Post is that it is not true. The Guide did not make any such proposition. The Guide proposed that all the roads be taken over so that the profits on the C.P.R. would make up for the losses on the other poverty-stricken roads. The Financial Post might at least stick to the truth.

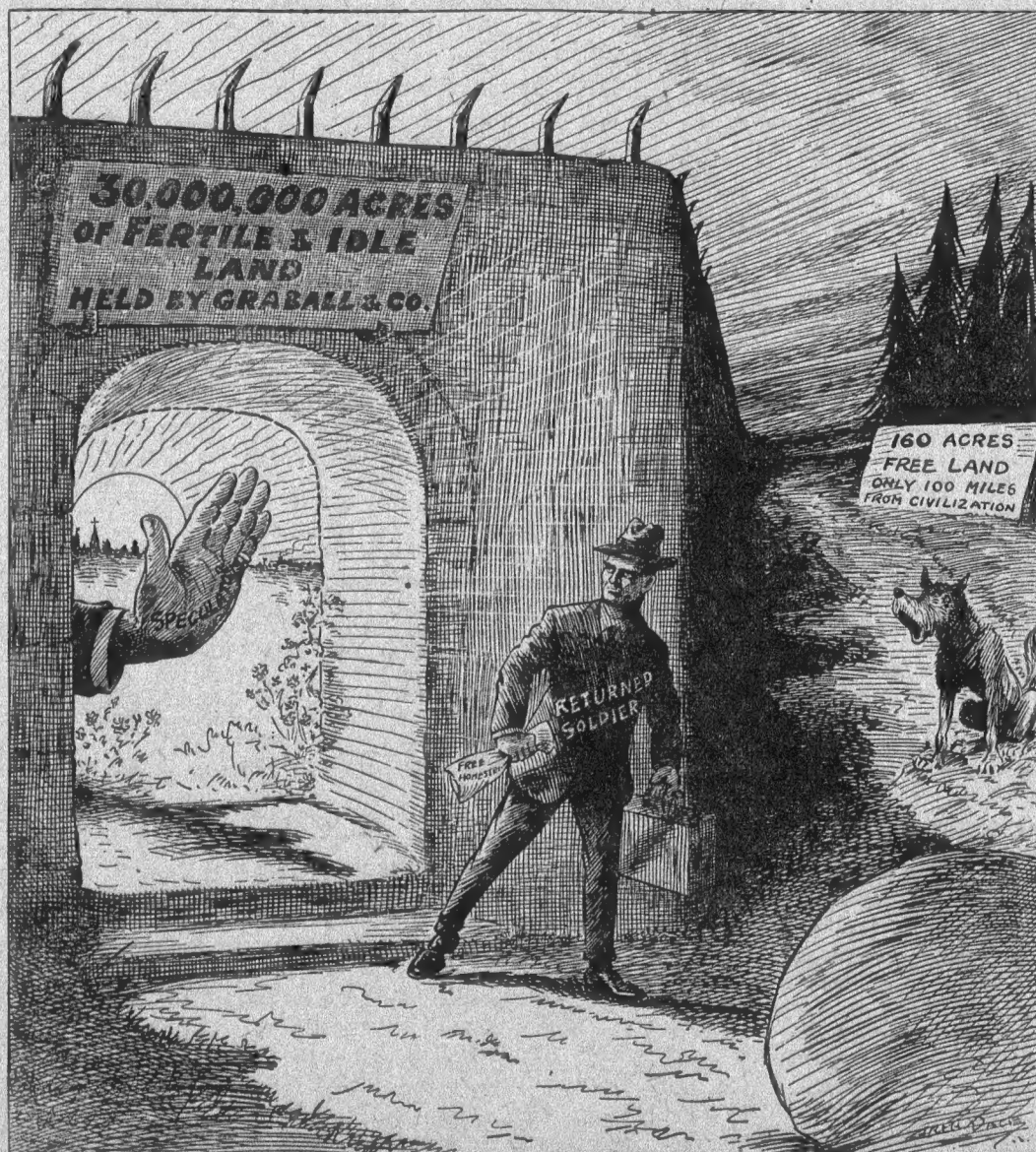
Good Reading Means Power

Arnold Bennett says: "Let a man after a prolonged sedentary course of newspapers, magazines and novels take his mind for a stiff climb among the rocks of a scientific, philosophic, or artistic subject. What is the result?" It is not necessary to repeat Arnold Bennett's reply. One's capability of getting to the bottom of a heavy subject is governed by one's power to read and assimilate the contents of a book on the subject by a master-mind. Reading should not always be done to obtain information. It is much more important that one should read to develop mental power. A man may read a book on a phase of political economy, say, and when done disagree with every word in it. But by reading a so-called heavy book he has developed a power to think for himself and to form his own opinions irrespective of those of the writer of the book.

Home-life is a training school for every member in the family. The home fails to train its members as four-square citizens if it fails to inculcate a love and a delight in good reading. The development of the educational,

social and economic life of this country will largely depend on those persons who have developed a power to read and assimilate the knowledge of the progress of these movements in the great world. Every home should have a book-shelf of the very best books which can be obtained today. These books should be read and discussed by the family. Reading is a value to the degree to which it adds to the mental power of the reader.

The Manitoba legislature, at its present session, is enacting a law to place a tax of one-half of one per cent. on rural idle land suitable for cultivation throughout the province. While the new law is a step in the right direction, it is entirely too mild. It should be at least one per cent. as in Saskatchewan and Alberta and it should be on all idle land. In addition, there should be a Dominion tax on idle land. This war is being fought to protect the idle land just as much as the cultivated land but idle land pays not one cent into the Dominion treasury. The speculator is having it entirely too easy in this war.



DENIED ACCESS TO THE LAND WHICH HE BLED TO DEFEND

Financing the Farmer

The U.S. Federal Farm Loan Scheme---Its Great Success---Similar Scheme Needed in Canada

By J. H. Haslam

I have during the last two weeks consulted with the high officials of the United States Government having to do with banking and credit, particularly those having to do with farmers' credit, both permanent and temporary. Through the courtesy of two United States Senators, I was invited to the committee room when Secretary McAdoo outlined the plans of the new finance corporation which has been formed under the auspices of the United States Treasury to finance industries in connection with the war. For two hours and a half the secretary of the treasury discussed with the committee various plans that were in his mind. He had beside him the experts of the department, Governor Harding, the head of the federal reserve board and Paul Warburg, vice-governor, the greatest banking expert in the United States. I have also discussed this matter with John Skelton Williams, the comptroller of the currency, who is the official head of the banking system of the United States under the secretary of the treasury. He was good enough to provide me with information which I found it impossible to get anywhere else; namely the rate of interest that was paid by the national bankers on savings deposits in different parts of the country. He took infinite pains to provide me with this information and spent half an hour in going over the reports which had been sent in to him from the different states from all the banks in the country. The rate varies from two per cent. in the very large cities for some kinds of deposits, those subject to checking accounts, to six per cent. in such states as Oklahoma on time certificates. The average rate, however, all over the United States is four per cent. Four per cent. is paid in Washington on savings deposits, in some of the National banks. It is paid in New York city in most of the large savings banks and by very large and wealthy banks, many of them having as much as 100 millions of dollars in deposits.

Mr. Williams told me that he has known of cases where farmers have paid as high as 500 per cent. per annum for short-term loans from the banks previous to the introduction of the federal reserve banking system. This, of course, would be on loans of a few days. The purpose of the present administration of the banking system of the United States is to have the banks perform their functions at a very much less cost to the public than in the past. The principle is recognized that banking is a public utility and that the banking system in operation here has been clumsy, expensive and inefficient. Regarding the Federal Farm Loan Act, I will briefly outline what it has accomplished, how it is organized and the effect it has on the general farm loan banking system.

The Federal Farm Loan Act

The basis of the farm loan banking system in the United States, as it exists at the present time, is a

group of borrowers which must consist of at least 10 farmers which is called a "Farm Loan Association." They subscribe for and take the stock of their local land bank to the extent of five per cent. of the amount which they intend to borrow. On this a dividend is paid, determined by the amount of profit made by the operations of the system as a whole. They are advanced the money on a basis of 50 per cent. of the valuations which are placed on the real estate which is pledged as security and on 20 per cent. of the improvements thereon. The amount of the loans are based on a very conservative valuation. In some of the newer districts which are subject to drought they are based on what the land would be worth providing it went back to ranching again. There are three different bases of valuation. First of all there is the productive capacity of the land over a period of 10 years. Then there is the pioneers' profit. And then in addition to that there is what is called the sentimental value. What is meant by the pioneer's profit is that the land that the pioneer receives is practically a gift by the government and may have a value of \$10, \$15, \$20 or as high as

and accepted on an altered basis of valuation.

The United States, by the Federal Farm Loan Act, is divided into five districts, each having a farm loan bank. Each of these banks starts with a capital of \$750,000, which original stock is supplied by the United States government free of interest. The five per cent. individual subscriptions which are deducted from the loans given to the farmers will eventually become the entire capital of the farm loan banks and as they increase it is contemplated that the \$750,000 will be paid back to the government, thus leaving the farmers as owners of the bank.

The governing board of each federal farm loan bank consists of six members, each receiving a salary to be determined on by the federal farm loan board. This board consists of four members named by the president, the secretary of the treasury acting as chairman. The federal farm loan board exercises supervision over the entire system. The federal land banks make the loans and issue their bonds or debentures to investors. The National farm loan associations are local organizations of borrowers and through them application for loans are made to the federal land banks. When a bank is first established the federal farm loan board names five directors from its district to run it

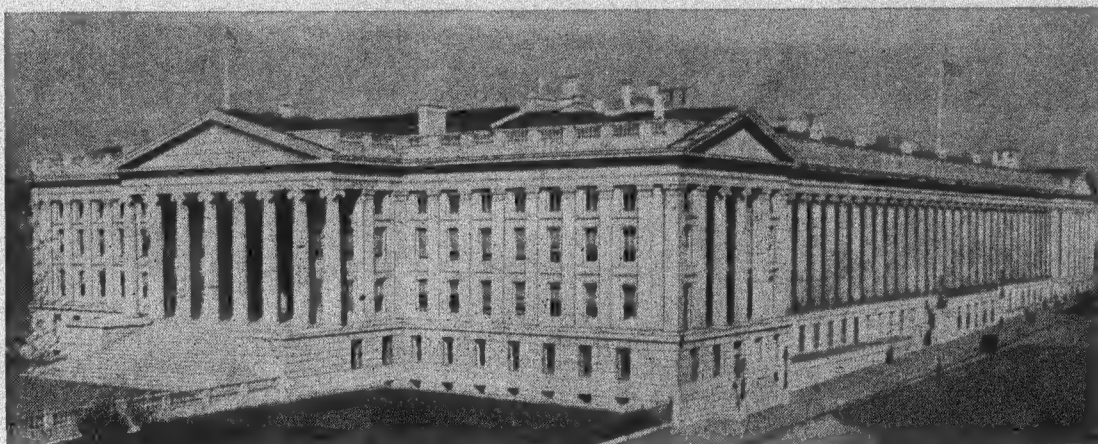
temporarily. When it has loaned as much as two million dollars so that the farm loan associations subscribe to \$100,000 of its stock, being five per cent. thereof, it is to have nine directors, to be elected by the national farm loan associations of its district and three to be appointed by the federal farm loan board. Directors are elected and appointed for three-year terms, two being elected and one appointed each year. The directors choose the bank officers.

Location of the Land Banks

The federal farm loan board locates these banks with a view to serving most advantageously the farm loan needs of the country. The demand for money from the federal land banks has surpassed all expectations. It was thought that it would be some time before farmers in different communities would organize themselves into these borrowing groups which the five per cent. stock to which they subscribe is a fund, which guarantees the loans. We were told that it would be impossible in Anglo-Saxon communities to get farmers to act in this way. I personally did not believe it and so stated. The one thing that is the most gratifying in connection with the farm loan banks is the readiness with which farmers seem to be willing to act together.

The United States government has been teaching the farmers the necessity of co-operation in every field of effort. They have had to buy their goods from manufacturers who are more or less acting in concert and from banks who were organized up to the hilt, and they were told that the only way they

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The U.S. Treasury Building, Washington, D.C., from which the Federal Farm Loan Scheme is administered

\$50 an acre in a year or two thereafter; all depending on its productivity based on the lands which have been producing in the near neighborhood over a period of at least 10 years. What is meant by sentimental value is land that adjoins thickly settled districts, mainly occupied by people of one nationality, such as Danes, Bohemians, Germans, Poles, or otherwise. These people are very anxious to have their sons near them when they go into business for themselves, and they will therefore pay a very much higher price for land in the immediate vicinity of their homes than they would in other districts equally productive. This principle is well established in the valuations but often works, as borrowers think, a hardship to them because lands are valued 10 miles away perhaps at some times not over 50 per cent. as much as lands situated close to these communities. Though the federal farm loan board has thus adopted a policy which it does not depart from, many of the applications which have been turned down are renewed



The Conference Between the Dominion Government and the Various Provincial Premiers on Food Production and Other War-Time Problems

The meetings covered most of a week and were held in the board room of the Dominion Railway Commission at Ottawa, the first session being held on Thursday, February 14. All the provincial premiers were present except Hon. T. C. Norris, Manitoba, whose place was taken by Hon. Thomas Johnson, Attorney General of Manitoba. Front row (left to right): Hon. Thomas Johnson, Winnipeg; Sir Lomer Gouin, Quebec; Hon. J. A. Calder (chairman of the conference), Minister of Immigration and Colonization; Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister; Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario; Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of B.C.; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs. Rear rows (left to right): Hon. C. A. Dunning, Director of Food Production; Hon. C. A. Stewart, Premier of Alberta; Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Premier of Prince Edward Island; Hon. C. W. Robinson, ex-premier of New Brunswick and Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon, Provincial Secretary P.E.I.; Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council; Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. George Bell, Minister of Telephones, Saskatchewan; J. D. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Labor; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; Hon. Thomas Crothers, Minister of Labor.

The Sealed Room

Happiness is Born in the Shadow of a Tragedy

By Edwin Baird

PART II.

Tom had journeyed ten blocks or more before perceiving that he, in his haste, had taken the wrong street car: he was travelling north when he ought to be going south.

Alighting at the next corner, he beheld a milieu of garish saloons, cheap hotels and white-front restaurants. The same note was struck here as in the down-town district, only it had a more brazen tone.

He cast his gaze along the noisy thoroughfare, and it was then he saw the shabby gilt sign: Wah Sing Lo.

It adorned the second-floor level of a disreputable building, and over the dingy floor below a yellow and red glass sign, illuminated by a flickering gas jet, proclaimed the upper region of a Chinese eating place.

Now, Tom McKay, for all his periodical trips to Chicago and his thirty years of bachelorhood, had never tasted Oriental food. Moreover, his train would not leave for at least two hours. He crossed the street, ascended the narrow staircase, and entered the establishment of Wah Sing Lo.

It was a queer-smelling, dimly lit place, and, since the hour was unripe for North Clark Street, it was totally devoid of patrons. Tom took a seat at one of the greasy marble-topped tables, and a shrivelled, wrinkled little Chinaman unwrapped himself from a high stool behind the fly-specked cigar case, padded across the floor in a cat-like fashion, and stood awaiting orders.

Tom drew a coffee-stained menu from between a bottle of tomato ketchup and a vinegar cruet, glanced about him, then bent a puzzled gaze upon the foreign words on the bill of fare. And then, for no apparent reason, there came between him and these meaningless words the dark blue eyes of a girl, and the eyes seemed wistful and full of sadness.

Strange, truly! And yet not half so strange as that which swiftly followed: He passed his hand before his eyes as if to erase the vision, and when he drew his hand away he saw, not two rods distant, the girl herself!

There could be no doubt of it. He would have known her in a million. She stood near the cigar case, glancing about in a frightened way, and even in that moment of mental turmoil he remarked an increase in her nervousness.

Himself agitated, he resumed contemplation of the menu, affecting to be oblivious of her. But his heart was pounding tumultuously, and the uninviting room wherein he sat was suddenly glorified. Her inexplicable presence had changed everything.

He looked up into the expressionless face of the Chinaman and smiled in sheer exuberance: "Are you Wah Sing Lo?"

The Mongol nodded silently. His face was a yellow mask.

"Well, Mr. Lo, I think somebody wants to see you over there."

Without so much as a glance toward the girl, Mr. Lo answered tonelessly:

"I know. She wait, all light. What you want—huh?"

"See what she wants first," said Tom.

Still the Chinaman displayed no interest.

"Nelly mind gal. What you want eat—huh?"

Tom flung the menu on the table and half rose from his chair. At the same moment the girl came toward them, and when she drew near a new delight surged in his veins—for she couldn't disguise the recognition which leapt to her eyes when she saw him.

Ignoring his presence, however, she addressed the Chinaman. At their first words Tom saw that they knew each other.

"Lo," she said in her soft, musical voice, "I've come for Dora. Where is she?"

Lo was swabbing the table with a dirty towel, his back toward her.

"Nelly mind Dola. Dola all light. You mind own business."

"I've come to take Dora home, Lo."

"Mind own business."

"Is she up-stairs?"

"Mind own tamm—"

At this juncture Tom entered matters—and entered zestfully. Like the jaws of a steel trap his sinewy fingers closed on the Chinaman's shriveled neck.

"Speak civilly to this lady," he ordered, "or I'll shake the life out of you!"

With a dexterous movement Lo wriggled free and backed hurriedly away, his yellow face lived with anger and fright. He pointed a trembling talon at the door.

"Get out!" he croaked hoarsely. "Cheap skatel! Get out!"

Ignoring him, Tom turned to the girl.

"I gather you're looking for someone here," he said. "If I can help you—"

The girl flushed, and stood hesitating, evidently reluctant to accept help from a stranger and yet in dire need of that help.

"I—I—yes. A friend," she stammered, "up-stairs. If you—if you—"



Like the jaws of a steel trap his sinewy fingers closed on the Chinaman's neck

Something of her predicament dawned on Tom, and he interjected respectfully:

"It really isn't safe for a woman to be alone in a place like this. Can't I find your friend for you?"

The girl nodded mutely, and they started toward the rear. Neither knew, of course, that Lo was signaling savagely, behind their backs, to another Chinaman who stood in the kitchen doorway, and who, as it chanced, failed to observe these signals.

As they approached, this second Oriental drew from his blouse a bit of soiled paper on which was penciled a street address, and silently gave it to Tom. Lo uttered an angry sound and, still unnoticed, crept stealthily in their direction, a murderous expression distorting his yellow face.

Tom hastily scanned the writing on the paper and handed it to the girl.

"What do you make of it?"

She, reading, was palpably puzzled.

"It's only a block away—the next street south," she said, knitting her pretty brows over the lead-pencil scrawl. But—that's all I know about it."

"What next?" he asked.

"I think we'd better go up-stairs."

As they moved toward the narrow stairway beyond the kitchen door, the second Chinaman began chattering in his native tongue and, gesticulating excitedly, essayed to bar their way.

Disregarding him, they attempted to ascend the stairs, and in that instant Lo darted forward, as swift and silent as a panther, and flung himself on Tom's back with the ferocity of a wildcat. Simultaneously the other Chinaman joined the conflict.

During the violent struggle which promptly ensued, the girl stood on an upper step, staring wide-

eyed at the grappling men, both hands flattened against her cheeks. And she saw her unknown champion seize one of his antagonists around the waist and hurl him headlong down the stairs, and then, with a well-directed blow, he sent the other Chinaman reeling after.

"Quick!" he panted. "Up the stairs!"

And now they were scuttering up the dark passageway, and the rickety door at the top admitted them to a low-ceilinged corridor, rank, foul, and excessively hot, and coated with soot and cobwebs. A burning gas jet, turned low, shed a wan light on the squalor, and cast a pale gleam eerily along the blackened walls.

And they perceived that its flickering flame revealed the figure of a queer little man—so queer, indeed, as to seem an apparition—coming toward them along the hall. Balanced precariously atop his head was a girl's flamboyant picture hat, such as one might find at a bargain sale in a department store, and he carried in his arms a huge, misshapen bundle, loosely tied in a bedsheet.

When a few feet away, he lowered his burden and gaped at them over his black-rimmed eyeglasses, which straddled the tip of his aquiline nose. The action, though slight, dislodged his feminine headgear, and it fell to the floor, unheeded. He was totally, glaringly, funnily bald. His dome not only was quite devoid of hair, it was polished till it shone like an ostrich egg and he was clad in clerical garb.

"Dear, dear!" said he in a surprisingly deep voice, and plucked a large white handkerchief from his ministerial coat tails. "Dear me!" he repeated, applying the handkerchief to his perspiring brow. "What's this? What's this?"

Tom, staring curiously at the odd little man, acutely aware of an increasing mystery, mentally echoed the question.

If Packingtown was a strange place in which to sprout the seed of romance, how much stranger still to find a minister in a spot like this!—and no ordinary minister, either, but a bald-headed minister wearing a girl's hat and decamping, evidently, with a sheet load of plunder!

Marvellous things, truly, were happening on this summer's night!

Part of the mystery, at any rate, was speedily dissolved. The bald little man introduced himself, in nervous agitation, as Rev. Philip Webb, who lately had assumed control of the Star of Good Hope Mission for Friendless Girls.

"Are you two, I wonder, looking for Miss Dora Kirk, the unhappy young woman who formerly lived here?"

They told him that they were, and Tom's companion added, a world of anxiety in her gentle voice.

"You say she 'formerly lived here.' Isn't she living here now? She was here this morning, I'm sure."

"Only two hours ago," said Rev. Webb, "we took her to our mission—a frail and broken flower. But I'm happy to say," he went on, vigorously mopping the beads of perspiration from his glistening scalp, "she's quite comfortably situated now. She is in the care of our matron, Mrs. Buckle, a most excellent woman."

"Thank Heaven for that!" breathed the Girl with the Wistful Eyes.

"We rescued her just in time. An hour more and we should have been too late, I fear. She was very despondent when we found her, and I'm afraid she was contemplating sui—"

The girl, as if dreading to hear his thoughts, ruthlessly interrupted:

"How did you know she was here?"

"One of the Chinamen—Lung Nom Quong—told us."

"By George!" said Tom, unfolding the piece of dirty paper. "I'll bet he's the one who gave me this. Is that the address of your mission, Doctor?"

The "doctor" held the bit of paper beneath the dancing gas flame and nodded affirmatively.

"Yes. He's not a bad sort—Lum Quong. He was trying to do the decent thing."

"Then why," asked Tom, sorely perplexed, "did he try to murder me?"

Reverend Webb looked up, surprised.

"He attacked you after giving you this paper?" Tom narrated briefly his encounter at the foot of the stairs, and when he was done the little minister shook his head in a slow, bewildered fashion.

"They're a queer lot—Chinamen. Full of mystery and strange ways. Maybe he thought you

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Problems of the Dairyman

Tuberculosis --- The Dairy Barn --- Milk Prices too Low --- Milking Machines --- Feeds

By G. H. Hutton, B.S.A.

All lines of effort dealing with production are facing special problems at this time. The ranks of the producers have been drawn upon to fill the ranks of those who fight that men who stay may have freedom to produce. Both ranks of men, those at the front and those on this side, are facing new problems, new hardships and new responsibilities. It should not be said of those who form the home ranks that they have weakened under the fire of these problems.

German guns are said to have sunk over three million pounds of cheese in the first two weeks of January. Production must take into account these losses, meet them, and in addition, produce foods in quantities never before equalled.

The problems presenting the most serious difficulties are those of food and labor. The problems of housing, the combatting of diseases, and the fact that dairy products have more or less of a competitor in oleomargarine, are questions of somewhat minor importance at the present time, but still merit the earnest consideration. Briefly, let us discuss the minor problems first.

I consider that we made a national blunder in permitting the sale of oleomargarine in Canada. The food value of this product is so decidedly inferior to that of butter in the nourishing qualities it contains, that those families who consider that the pressure of necessity compels them to use this substitute, will do so to the detriment of the health and mental well-being of the young people who are growing up in these homes. It is to be expected that this product will not compete with anything but low-grade butter, and since Alberta has the reputation of making very little of this class of goods, oleomargarine will hardly be a serious competitor, in a discriminating market. As a menace to the dairyman it may prove nothing but a shadow. Its introduction is unfortunate more from the standpoint of the consumer than that of the producer, though it is bound to be injurious to both classes. It is to be hoped that in the interests of the good health of the nation that this product may be withdrawn from Canadian markets as soon as the war closes.

A Zone System to Combat Tuberculosis

We must in time face the question of tuberculosis in Canadian herds. I have sometimes thought that the question might be dealt with by dividing this province at least, into zones, that importations to and exportations from these zones should be made only under test, that in time the whole of the province could be included and cleared of the disease by the gradual multiplication of the healthy zones. It is admitted to be a big task to clear an entire province at one time, but if the work were undertaken in this way I do not see why the disease could not be gradually eliminated.

Whether this scheme would work in practice is not so much the question as it is that some plan should be evolved for the handling of this disease so that we may look forward to a future in which the health of the human population of the province is not menaced by diseased herds. We have been paying too little attention to the health of the family and relatively too much to the health of the animal. A visitor to a southern town was remarking on the fact that a number of houses along the river were set up on posts to provide for the possible rise of the stream. As he walked along he came to one particular house where the area underneath was enclosed for three feet along the ground with boards nailed to these posts, and going over, he found a large number of hogs in the enclosure under the dwelling. The owner was asked as to whether he did not believe that this practice of housing hogs beneath the residence was unsanitary, to which he replied, "No, I've kept hogs under this house for the last eleven years, and there has never one of 'em been sick."

It is a difficult matter to build a dairy barn that is at once economical, sufficiently warm for winter, and well-ventilated. The term economical must not be interpreted to mean low cost, but to convey the idea of being as low in cost as is consistent with the securing of the other requisites necessary to maximum production of the herd housed in the building. The two-story barn, with storage provided for food above the cows, is the most satisfactory type of building. The ceiling of the first story should not be too high, and the ventilating system capable of being regulated so that the intake of air may be fully controlled. The ventilating shafts carrying out the foul air should be double-boarded, with paper between, so that the out-going warm air will not cool too quickly, causing the formation of frost and the gradual filling of the ventilator shafts with frost during protracted periods of cold. Concrete floors, steel fixtures, and plenty of room behind the cattle are items which add to the initial cost, but which contribute to permanency, cleanliness and reduction of the labor cost in the handling of the herd. It is not to be doubted that the cost

same labor. It is a fact, however, that frequently an enquiry into the methods in vogue will make clear to the owner certain changes in method which will reduce labor without detracting from efficiency. Every operator should enquire of himself as to whether there are not some changes in his system which might be introduced that would effect a saving in labor.

Efficiency and Cost of Milking Machine

The mechanical milker should receive the consideration of every dairy farmer who is handling fifteen or more cows. The Experimental Farms System has been carrying on experiments for several years at the Central Farm at Ottawa, with various makes of mechanical milkers, and have reached the conclusion that a saving in labor of from thirty-five to forty per cent. may be effected by the use of such a machine. It has been estimated that the cost of hand-milking is 7.2 cents per cow per day where men are paid 25 cents per hour. The cost of machine-milking has been placed at 4.5 cents per cow per day, labor being valued at the same rate, and having allowed for the running expenses of the machine.

The average cost of installation, taking into consideration several of the most popular of the machines on the market, would average about \$500 for an outfit capable of milking four cows at once, and a herd of from twenty-five to thirty cows. These figures would place the cost of installation at from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per cow, depending upon the size of the herd. The smaller the herd the larger the cost per head to install. Given a man with an interest in his work, the machines are proving very efficient and the results, as far as the cattle themselves are concerned, have been entirely satisfactory.

The question of pasturage is important. Cultivated grasses increase the acre-carrying capacity of land at least one hundred per cent. The following varieties of grass are recommended: Kentucky blue grass, brome grass, western rye grass, and a combination of timothy and alsike clover. In most cases in Central Alberta



The question of the best pasture is very important. Cultivated grasses increase the acre-carrying capacity of land at least one hundred per cent.

of building will be lower later on, and those men who find their equipment, even though not fully satisfactory at the present time, yet capable of being adjusted to such an extent as to make possible the efficient handling of their herd, will be well advised to make these necessary adjustments, delaying temporarily the construction of more elaborate building accommodation.

Milk Worth More than it Sells At

Sound business sense demands that any line of endeavor shall offer fair profits before attracting capital and labor investment. Dairying has not offered sufficiently attractive inducements in the way of profits in recent years to warrant very increasing investments in this branch of animal husbandry, in competition with other lines of agriculture. Milk is the cheapest and most nutritious food on the market to-day. I am not suggesting that the price of milk to be raised to such an extent that it would be even on an equal basis with other foods, but that the price of milk and its products be advanced in order that the profits resulting to the dairyman would be such as to attract larger investments, and so increase production.

The cost of the nutrients in milk at the prices at which it is being retailed to-day are away below the cost of nutrients in steak, salmon and chicken, and would permit of some equalization without injustice to the consumer. Milk at twelve cents per quart represents 699 calories of heat; steak at thirty-five cents per pound represents 280 calories; salmon at twenty cents per pound represents 300 calories, and chicken at thirty-three cents per pound represents 283 calories of heat.

When men are working to what they consider their full capacity, no one receives much thanks for suggesting an increase of output with the

these grasses may be seeded with a nurse crop, preferably barley. In Southern and South-eastern sections no nurse crop should be used.

Western rye grass, brome grass, and timothy and alsike combinations make good hay for winter use. If it is cut when in the late milk or early dough stage and cured as greenfeed oats make excellent fodder for winter use, while the same crop cut into the silo at the same stage of development will produce silage of excellent quality. The quality can be still further improved by adding peas to the seed mixture in the proportion of one bushel of peas to two of oats to the acre. This crop has produced yields of from eight to twelve tons per acre, and the fodder has enabled us to reduce the cost of producing a pound of butter by about twenty per cent. as compared with the same fodder cured as hay. Fortunately our province produces large crops of oats and barley, and these grains, particularly oats, can be used with satisfactory results as the main concentrated ration for dairy cattle, feeding one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk.

Importance of Good Breeding

Constant improvement in the herds of the West can be effected only by the use of good sires. If good blood is consistently used in the herds of dairy cattle we should be able to increase the average production per head by fifty per cent. in ten years.

In closing, let me point out that the dairy industry is one of the most important branches of agriculture at the present, and for all future time. This importance is two-fold: The need of increased dairy production in the present emergency cannot be denied, and the place that dairying will play in the upbuilding of the manhood and womanhood of the nation is greater than is generally recognized.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 1

Our tenth annual convention has been a matter of history for a month past. My apologies are due and are hereby offered for not having written you earlier, but in the U.F.A., as well as the world at large, events come on us thick and fast. Some of our locals have not needed a circular to urge them into greater efforts than ever this year of grace, 1918. Has yours been one of such locals? On you will fall the bulk of the burden this year. Are you going to be equal to it, or will you need artificial stimulant to create the necessary energy for success? If you do not do anything else, will you read at this or your next local meeting the annual message of your president, H. W. Wood. Perhaps you might also find a few grains of feed for solid thought in the report of your secretary, the writer of this letter.

The Increased Membership Fee

We are receiving many letters in regard to the increase in the membership fee to \$2.00. It is now too late to criticize this. The fee is in force, and as a constitutional measure must be observed. Many locals, in spite of warnings, accepted fees for 1918 on the old basis and are now in a quandary. Some claim that the convention had no right to put it in force this year. That is not correct. The recommendation for the increase was made by your special finance committee of 1916, adopted by the convention in January, 1917, and formal notice of motion given at the same time. It was referred to frequently all through the year and dealt with by special circular last November.

The membership fee in the U.F.A. is now \$2.00 per year, of which amount \$1.00 per member has to be sent to the Central office.

The Central office does not believe in encouraging side-stepping of any kind. The Central office believes that if the U.F.A. is worth having at all it is worth having right, and that if a really serious effort is made to put the matter in the proper way to any man, the constitutional requirement of \$2.00 will be forthcoming, but in cases where locals have gone ahead on the old basis and are willing to admit that their members insist on their technical right to membership for 1918 at half price, the local must still send in the full \$1.00 to the Central office and devise ways and means such as a social, extra tax on co-operative purchases or similar method of securing the necessary revenue for the operating expenses of that local.

There seems to be a great difference in various locals on that item of operating expenses, some claiming that 50 cents per member has always been enough, others claiming to the contrary. The size of the local would, of course, make some difference. Its methods of getting meetings would also be a factor. Most of the locals have not been in the habit of giving their secretary any recognition for his services. Most secretaries seem to be thankful to get out with a whole skin. But the following idea, already adopted by a few locals, is suggested both as a means of recognizing your secretary and for increasing your membership. The idea is that the whole or a part of the increased amount coming to the local from the \$2.00 fee should be paid as a commission to the local secretary or canvasser who is officially appointed by the local to get after the fees. The idea is neither urged or recommended, but merely passed on for your information.

Membership Fee for the Women

This matter does not seem to have been definitely dealt with by the U.F.W.A., but as the U.F.W.A. is a regular division of the U.F.A. and its members have full rights with the men, it would seem that the same regulations in the matter of the membership fee would apply in their case. I believe the matter is being dealt with through the U.F.W.A. secretary.

Life Membership

The life membership fee in the U.F.A. was fixed at \$15 for 1918, to be automatically raised to \$25 in 1919, with no restrictions to prevent anyone from paying the larger sum, or even more if they so wish, right now.

The receipts from the life member-

ship fees are being placed in a special trust fund in charge of a special committee, who invest the money so accumulated in Dominion of Canada War Bonds. The interest only from these investments may be used by the Central office. The principal remains intact in the name of the association.

Every local should make a special effort to have at least six life members this year, or more if possible. Show your interest in making the Central office permanent by a life membership subscription. By doing so your obligations to the Central office are met for all time to come, though you will still be required to meet your obligations to your local.

Your association is to be incorporated by special Act of the legislature this year, without capital, but set as your objective a special reserve fund of \$50,000 from life membership fees, and show you are really interested.

The Annual Report

We are going to be late with our annual report this year. That is not altogether our fault. The Factory Act, limiting working hours, shortage of labor and overplus of work in the printing offices are the chief factors.

Do not forget that our report this year will be more complete than ever. Some of the discussions have had to be cut, but as far as possible they are given intact. The principal speeches are reported fully, including Professor Swanson's. Who's Who in the U.F.A. is again revived. An extra feature is also being added, giving handy every-day information, where to write for information, how to measure haystacks, dentition tables and as much of a similar nature as space will permit. The book will run about 400 pages and weigh one pound. It will cost 50 cents to print. You could not buy it at a book store for \$1.00. You can get it from the Central office at 10 cents per copy by sending in your order now. Please note that as we may be into seeding before it will be off the press, we will send one copy to each of your members direct if desired at 15 cents each, post free. Be sure we have the correct names and addresses if you prefer this method. The book should be out not later than April 1, 1918.

The Big Photo

Have you your copy of the giant photograph of the convention a huge five feet long photo of some 1,500 delegates and visitors to our convention? The Central office has these on sale at \$1.25 each, post free. The best we ever had. You should have this as a souvenir or to send to your friends. Advertise the U.F.A. abroad. Your secretary will take your orders.

Trusting that the Central office will have your hearty co-operation and that all may move forward to further success this year.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

NEW HALL AT MALMO

The following report of monthly meeting reaches us from Malmo Local, which appears to us to reflect much credit upon a union which shows such capacity for business and such evidence of real activity:—

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of correspondence.
3. Correspondence on table until next meeting.
4. Moved by Wm. Whitfield, seconded by Alf. Nelson, that this local place their order for a carload of lumber. Carried.
5. Moved by G. Ferguson, seconded by Alf. Nelson, that the secretary be paid a commission of two per cent. of all the ordinary shipments handled by this local at Hobbemma, and that the secretary's commission on special orders be adjusted according to value of shipment and amount of work in connection with shipment. Carried.
6. Moved that the proceeds of the concert, February 1, be placed in a

fund known as the entertainment fund, to be disposed of and used as the members see fit.

7. Moved that the secretary procure a gas lamp out of the entertainment fund for use of lighting the local meeting place. Carried.

8. Discussion and addresses re the building of a U.F.A. hall in Malmo.

9. Moved by Ed. Peterson, seconded by G. Ferguson, that we build a hall, to be known as the Malmo U.F.A. Hall. Carried.

10. Reading of a list of donations from business men in Wetaskiwin to the proposed U.F.A. Hall, amounting to over \$500.

11. Subscriptions by members amounting to \$500, listed.

12. Appointment of three canvassers for the Hall fund.

13. Moved and seconded that we hold a special meeting February 21. Carried.

14. Vote of thanks extended to citizens of Wetaskiwin, the vote and list of donations to be published in local papers.

15. Vote of thanks extended to president W. Bussard and to Tony Greiner for the splendid manner by which they raised the above donations, and in getting the scheme going.

16. Motion for adjournment.

ED. PETERSON,

Sec.-Treas.

OBJECTIVE—100 MEMBERS

F. Olson, secretary of New Norway Local Union No. 293, writes: "I am much pleased at being able again, as secretary of the New Norway Local, to send you a few lines to let you know that our local is making good progress so far.

"As you know, last year we had 38 members, and up to the present date this year our membership roll shows a number of 57 in good standing. There are also members which I am sure will be added to the roll at our next regular meeting. We have decided to hold regular meetings last Friday of each month. We have held two special meetings for the purpose of considering some applications for exemption for some farmers' sons who have been called to report for military service. You knew of this before, the last case being wired to you February 18, and our local organization highly appreciate the Central office for the help they have given the members of the U.F.A. in this line of work. I can assure you that anything I sign my name to re local affairs, I will see that it is backed up, and I know that our members will co-operate with me.

"We know the great demand for increased production of grain, and meat in particular, and I know that under normal conditions we have a country surrounding New Norway that cannot be excelled for mixed farming. We have lots of land under cultivation; we have horses, cattle and machinery; but one thing more we have and that is: we have experience from last year of the shortage of farm hands. And what we are up against in this as farmers is not hard to tell. In my report from the U.F.A. convention in Calgary I mentioned the resolution brought up in regard to importation of Oriental labor. Our local does not approve of anything of that kind, regarding same as a move from bad to worse. We therefore respect the privileges we have in complying with the circular letter dated December 3, 1917, signed by President Wood and J. M. Carson, registrar under the Military Service Act, re claims by farmers for exemption from military service. In closing I may mention that our local is in for the one hundred mark of members this year, and I know it is possible."

F. Hardwick, secretary of the Dewberry local, reports a very successful function held recently by their union in the form of an entertainment, box social and dance, at which everyone appears to have had a good time, and

by way of remembering those who are upholding our cause so valiantly at the front, they raised \$110.25 for the Y.M.C.A. Military Department, which was enclosed with the report.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	....\$6,979.55
Horsehaven, No. 460	..... 230.00
Vandyne	..... 25.00
Sibbald, No. 505	..... 48.95
Collected at U.F.A. Convention	
Social	..... 92.85
Seven Persons U.F.W.A.	..... 19.50
Del Norte, No. 478	..... 17.50

\$7,413.35

Military Branch, Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	....\$2,837.82
Dewberry, No. 98	..... 110.25

\$2,948.07

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	....\$4,384.49
Hanna, No. 536	..... 7.00
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. 11.20

\$4,402.69

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged\$96.50
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U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged\$2,253.55
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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged\$1,684.75
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Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged\$144.50
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Armenian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged\$5.00
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Navy

Previously acknowledged\$44.14
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Halifax Relief Fund

Grande Prairie District Association\$85.00
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Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund

T. M. Kiddle, Stirling\$5.00
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DISCUSSED HAIL INSURANCE

F. H. Clements, secretary of Alliance Local, reports as follows: "Alliance Local held their regular meeting on February 9, with a large gathering of members and visitors present to hear the report of the recent U.F.A. convention. The meeting opened with a selection on the piano by H. Schoffeld, followed by a few announcements by the president.

"R. J. Davidson gave an interesting and convincing talk on more co-operation in the marketing of livestock, and his talk had the desired effect, as there is already a carload of hogs to be consigned to the United Grain Growers' buyer at Camrose.

"Chas. L. Adley then gave a general report of the convention, dealing at some length on the new hail insurance scheme, which led to a general discussion by those present. A resolution was then passed, asking the government to set a maximum premium rate, also to raise the insurance from \$6.00 per acre to \$10 in case of total loss. Mr. Adley closed his report by making a strong appeal for greater hog production. He said that the U.F.A. was doing everything they could to better conditions for the farmers, and that it was their duty as farmers to raise more pork for the Allies, regardless of price.

"A call for membership was then made on the strength of the past record of the U.F.A., and 40 membership fees were received, which shows that the farmers appreciate the good the U.F.A. is doing. It was also pointed out to those present the necessity of subscribing for The Guide, in order to further the co-operative spirit in the district, and eight new subscriptions were received."

P. H. Donkin, secretary of Ardenode local, reports as follows: "This newly organized local continues to grow slowly, now having 20 paid-up members and several more who are going to join, so that at this rate we soon will have practically every farmer in the district on the rolls. We are doing a little business along co-operative lines, and in this way hope to get more members, as it seems a whole lot easier to enroll them through their pockets than any other way. We have ordered a car of posts, also some formalin, and also intend to get a car of lumber. The meeting to hear the delegates' report was well attended and the resolutions passed at the convention seem entirely satisfactory to all concerned."

THE 1918 YEAR BOOK

The Year Book of the association is on the press at the time of writing. It includes the report of the Brandon convention and also the constitution of the association as revised on that occasion. The work of the Women's Section at Brandon and the constitution formulated for that section is also presented, and for the direction and assistance of district and local workers, a number of special articles have been included. It is intended that the Year Book should be a working manual for the ordinary member, and as such should be in every member's hands. It is hoped that the officers of every branch will see to it that this Year Book is got into every member's hands at the earliest possible date.

Who Will Get The Book?

Those local associations whose reports for 1917 are now, or come in within the next week, in the Central office, will receive their Year Books first. There is no reason why the officers of any branch should delay the sending in of their report, due nearly three months ago. It is hoped that every member will make it his business to see that the report of his branch is sent in, so that the members may receive their Year Books among the first sent out. The intention is to issue copies for the whole membership, but it is only fair that those whose returns are in hand should be accommodated first. Nothing will please the Central office better than that every report should come in within the next week. Will you help in that direction?

ON THE WAR PATH

The McDonald district is on the move these days. From February 20 to 27 a remarkably successful series of meetings has been in progress. Splendid service has been rendered by Andrew Graham, the district director, Mr. Bayne of the United Grain Growers', and Colin H. Burnell of Oakville, and very gratifying results have already been achieved, while further results are to be expected in the immediate future from the local follow-up of the work they have done.

On Wednesday the 20, in spite of a very severe day there was an attendance of 22 at Miami, and re-organization was successfully effected. Among the practical decisions arrived at was that of mapping out the local community so that each local director will have a special field to canvass. The actual organized branch is not only hoping but definitely planning for a much larger membership in the immediate future. On Friday afternoon it was still stormy but the people of the Roseisle community turned out to the number of 20 and the local branch there was re-organized. At this point also the local territory was divided among the directors for canvassing purposes. Six ladies were elected as associate directors, thus insuring complete co-operation between the sexes in the work of the association. The problems of co-operative shipment of livestock were among the topics of special interest at the Roseisle meeting. On Friday evening there was an attendance of 30 at Graysville, and the local branch there encouraged to continue its good work. On Friday afternoon at Carman there was a fair attendance and a unanimous decision arrived at to make special effort to increase the membership. That evening, at Homewood, the school-house was filled. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Graham, Bayne and Burnell and also by Rev. F. B. Wilson of Carman. Thirty-nine members were enlisted in the local association and organization completed. The board of directors elected included three men and three women. The Homewood association is looking forward to active and practical community activity, enlisting not only the women, but especially the young people of the community. On Monday evening, February 25, the schoolhouse at Greenway was crowded. Thirty-two members were enrolled and complete re-organization effected. The directors here also are composed of both women and men. At Swan Lake, on Tuesday afternoon, a good meeting was held. The branch there re-organized with 16 members and three ladies on the board of di-

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. H. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

rectors. This meeting decided on the innovation of admitting children to associate membership by the purchase of a Grain Growers' button. On the evening of that day a meeting was held in Somerset, with a result that 22 members were enrolled, and some encouragement afforded the local workers in the association. The last meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Pomeroy, where the local branch was re-organized with 28 members. Here also ladies were given a place on the board of directors and children admitted to associate membership on the purchase of the association button. McDonald district is to be congratulated on the outstanding success of this series of meetings. On a conservative estimate it will mean a probable increase, when the local follow-up work is done, of something like 300 to the membership of the association. The editor of this page is waiting for similar reports from the other districts throughout the province. Next!

KELWOOD KERNELS

Under the above heading the following article appears in the Neepawa Press of February, indicating that the recently re-organized local at that point is tackling the work with energy and enthusiasm.

"The local Grain Growers' Association gave a very successful entertainment and social evening on February 21. Many were surprised to find that we had such a talented comedian in our midst. Come again, Mr. White; we have no need to bring in Jimmie Fawcett or Charlie Chaplin. The feature of the entertainment was a lecture by Mr. R. A. Hoey, of Dugald, Man. The speaker's subject was, Community Life and Citizenship. Expressions of opinion are unanimous in approval of the sweeping reforms that Mr. Hoey advocated. We hope the seeds sown will bear fruit, as we believe they will.

"Farm lands are being purchased these days in increased numbers and advanced prices, which goes to show that Kelwood district is in the lime-light."

A BIT FROM BIRNIE

The Birnie annual entertainment, held on February 20, was pre-eminently successful from every point of view. There was a good attendance, a good general program, a satisfactory financial return and a very gratifying increase in membership. The main feature of the program was the address on community life and betterment, given by R. A. Hoey of Dugald. Mr. Hoey believes that better days are in store for rural communities and that the association has an obligation which it cannot shirk in realizing that better condition. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to \$38. Birnie's membership now stands at 101, a substantial increase over last year.

DACOTAH DOINGS

The interests and activities of a real live local association are well illustrated in the work done at a meeting held on February 23 in the Minnesota school. On motion of D. Bathey and P. Laidlaw, it was agreed to write the C.N.R. regarding a 10-year lease for the weigh scales at Dacotah. On motion of C. Jarvis and R. Rasmussen it was decided to urge the Dominion minister of agriculture to have farm machinery at once placed on the free list. The nationalization of the railways of Canada, in order to prevent the proposed unjust rise in rates, was endorsed on motion by P. O. Qually and G. Anderson. After discussion it was agreed to correspond with the United Grain Growers in regard to building coal sheds and a warehouse at Dacotah. Orders were then taken for a car load of seed oats. It was decided to write the Central office regarding oils for farm tractors. Arrangements were made for a

good roads meeting, with a speaker on the general topic, to be held in the Minnesota school on March 9. Messrs. R. Rasmussen, A. Piper, W. Shanks, J. Monkhouse, D. Bruce and the secretary-treasurer were appointed delegates to the district meeting to be held in Portage la Prairie on March 22. The practical problem of securing larger membership was then discussed at length, after which the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the next meeting will be held in the Elmbank school on March 30.

TREHERNE ADVANCES

Treherne association held a very successful meeting on Friday, February 22, under the efficient chairmanship of J. H. Robertson. A varied program was enjoyed, among the items of which the manly and impassioned appeal of Arabella Crimpton for support in her crusade against the railway invasion, occupied the place of honor. An address was given by W. R. Wood on the ideals and activities of the association. Rev. Mr. Stewart of the Presbyterian church spoke appreciatively of the community ideal and the ends the association is seeking to achieve. Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, spoke very effectively on the place of women in the western rural life movement. Arrangement was made for Miss McCallum to meet the women of the community on Saturday, which issued in the organization of a Women's Section. Thus the Treherne association, fully organized, is looking forward to taking a larger place in the life of the community.

ROARING RIVER

Wednesday, February 20 was some peach of a cold and stormy day, but the good old stand-bys turned out for the ordinary monthly meeting at night. The usual routine of business was gone through, and the following resolution, which was well discussed, was passed: "That we, the members of the Roaring River branch of the M.G.G.A., protest against the treatment meted out to the conscientious objectors recently at Minto street barracks, Winnipeg, and further object to German frightfulness methods being used in Canada."

We are unloading a car of bran and shorts this week and expect to have another car of flour and feed along in a few days. We have also on order a car of binder twine, prices to be O.K. and the twine guaranteed insect proof. Don't blame the secretary if you fail to get your order in before it is all sold. This association is going ahead again this year. Watch us grow.

SOURIS DISTRICT

Souris district met in convention on February 8 at Deloraine. The chief feature of the afternoon session was a discussion on the labor question. A resolution was presented by F. Howell favoring the fixing of wages but opposing conscription of labor. The crux of the problem seemed to be how to get at the idlers. Some believed the best way would be to offer an attractive wage, others that conscription alone would meet the situation.

The evening session was opened by an address from R. F. Chapman, president of the district association. He strongly emphasized the necessity for strengthening our organization by increasing the membership and extending the work into localities still unorganized. The district secretary, F. W. Ransome, in his report showed the weakness of the association owing to the indifference of many locals. Of 36 on the roll of the district only 23 had paid up their dues and only 13 sent in their reports. He urged the branches to have their secretaries make out the reports carefully and forward them as requested, one to the district secretary and the

other to the provincial secretary at the Central office.

The district director, O. A. Jones, spoke at length on the work of the provincial board of directors dealing with the various matters referred to them by the Brandon convention. He was followed by J. L. Brown, vice-president of the provincial association who addressed the convention on the general work of the association, emphasizing the necessity for concerted and organized effort toward protecting our liberties and realizing the high aims we have set before us. Indifference and apathy are the great evils that menace our future. If we are to exert the influence we should exert in the public and economic life of Canada we must increase our membership and extend our organization. He referred to the fact that the association was sane and reasonable in its demands and that this had won for it the respect of the Canadian public and even of those whose interests have been regarded as antagonistic. He emphasized the necessity of recognizing that our aims are not wholly nor even chiefly material, but that we stand for the betterment of life and for the realization of the ideals of justice and goodwill and co-operation and the fundamental well-being of the community. He made an earnest appeal for local and district activity, to make the work within our bounds as effective as possible.

In the general discussion which followed, the useful work of William Allison when acting in the capacity of organizer was mentioned and regret expressed that farming operations prevented him from taking up the work again. All who spoke agreed as to the necessity for an organizer, in order to cover the ground and secure the results desired. The resolutions of the Brandon convention dealing with the removal of the tariff, the railway situation and the conscription of labor.

F. R.

ACTIVITIES IN MACDONALD

The local branches in the Macdonald district are reaping a harvest of renewed interest and increased activity from the work of their district director, Andrew Graham of Pomeroy, and those whose services he is enlisting in propaganda and extension work. At a meeting at Carman on Monday of last week, addresses were given by Mr. Graham and Rev. Mr. Wilson and there was an increase of membership in the local association of 15 members and a deepening of interest which will mean much for future work. On Tuesday, the Roland meeting reported elsewhere on this page, was held. That evening a meeting was held at Pomeroy which was addressed by Messrs. J. L. Brown, P. Wright and A. Graham. On Wednesday, a successful meeting was held at Miami when a good re-organization was effected. Future meetings are planned for Roseisle, Graysville and Homewood. Thus the good work goes on.

The South Bay G.G.A. last week forwarded the handsome contribution of \$44.50 for Red Cross work which is an indication of the loyal and generous spirit of our workers in the north.

The secretary of the Forrest branch has forwarded the sum of \$62 for the relief of Halifax sufferers, being a contribution made by their branch for this worthy object.

"There you have it! More than 5,000 miles of international boundary between Canada and the United States! More than 5,000 miles where free nation meets free nation! Where vital interest touches vital interest! Where imperious flag salutes imperious flag! Where a people's sovereignty answers to a people's sovereignty! More than 5,000 miles with never a fortress, never a battleship, never a yawning gun, never a threatening sentinel on guard! More than 5,000 miles of war's neglected opportunity! More than 5,000 miles of civilized and Christianized internationalism! God's shining sun in all his circling roundlights up no such track of international peace, and crosses no such line of international power anywhere else in all the world."—J. A. Macdonald.

CAMPAIGN CONTINUED

We are now at the end of our February campaign for new members. Although full reports are not in, it is certain that we have made a splendid gain. Since January 1 over \$5,000 has been received in membership fees, which would represent 10,000 members. While a considerable part of this is for 1917 fees, we know that a large number of new members have been received for which fees have not been remitted as yet.

Thirty-two new locals have been formed since January 1, and these are composed of more than 1,000 new members. A large number of our locals have doubled their membership and are still working. The enthusiasm and activity seems to be spreading from one community to another, and it looks like the whole of our Saskatchewan organization would soon be stimulated into greatly increased activity and that our membership campaign would be a great success.

Everyone seems to realize that now is a favorable time to secure new members, and our forces are gradually being mobilized for a great forward push. Many farmers are bringing their wives and young people into membership and are also inducing their neighbors and friends to join. It is certainly encouraging to see the farmers taking their own organization seriously and feeling a real responsibility for getting others into it. While not nearly every member has so far secured one new member, a great many have, and many others will do so if the campaign is continued.

In view of the splendid work which has been done and the very favorable conditions which now exist, it has been decided to continue the campaign until March 20. This will give an opportunity for the locals which have not taken hold of the campaign to get into it. Let us realize that this work should be done right away—before the farm work begins. The present favorable opportunity will soon have passed. There is no time to be lost. Every local should get its members to work and stay on the job until its field has been thoroughly worked. Put some enthusiasm and earnest purpose into your work. Make your neighbors feel that they are needed in the organization and that they need the organization now as never before. Just make up your minds to make a success of your local and you can do it. What others are doing you can do. Now, let us all pull together for every possible new member by March 20.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Supt. of Organization.

CONVENTION IMPRESSIONS

Those of our members who were unable to attend the great annual convention at Regina will no doubt appreciate a few personal impressions as gathered from day to day.

Early on Monday morning a staff of workmen and a number of the Central office staff took possession of the Metropolitan church, and quickly transformed it from its accustomed appearance to that of a convention hall. All the usual arrangements for the registration of delegates were made, and a rest and writing room was provided, while another room was set aside for the honor roll of the association, and was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, and also a banner bearing the words: "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." The roll this year contained the names of more than 3,300 members and members' sons who have enlisted for service. There were also a large number of photographs sent by the various locals, which were mounted and framed for the occasion.

The first meeting of the convention on the Monday evening took the form of a kind of old-fashioned "experience meeting," which was both interesting and profitable. There was plenty of fun and good humor alternating with the more serious business. The chairman, A. G. Hawkes, for instance, was called upon for a song. Quick as a flash came the retort "The Hawk is not a Singing Bird." The demand, however, was persistent, and for once even the hawk rendered the air melodious with song. The more serious business, however, was not neglected, and many

hints of great value were carried away by the delegates who had the good fortune to be present.

Convention Proper Begins

The church presented a fine appearance on the Tuesday morning when the convention proper was opened. The building was tastefully decorated with the banners sent in by the locals, and across the organ was a huge banner with the emblem of the association, and bearing the words: "Our Aim—Every Member a Life Member." That this mute appeal was not without effect is evident from the fact that nearly 200 life memberships were taken out during the week.

The convention was opened with the Doxology, after which the Rev. Dr. Milliken, pastor of the church, led the delegates in the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the National Anthem, and "God Bless Our Splendid Men," given with great fervor, after which Mr. Maharg introduced His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Lake, who, by the way, is himself a life member of the association, and who gave an address of welcome. Mayor Black, of Regina, and others followed, and the great convention was under way.

The evening meeting was notable for the fine addresses of Professor Swanson and Dr. Shearer, secretary of the Dominion Social Service Council, and perhaps scarcely less notable for the finesse of the audience. Indeed the attendance throughout the convention was exceptionally good, there being scarcely a meeting but what the church was crowded to overflowing. The addresses of Professor Swanson and Dr. Shearer gripped the audience and roused the greatest enthusiasm.

Wednesday morning was given up to the consideration of resolutions, and Wednesday afternoon to a conference on organization and education, while those not attending the latter visited the Central office, the office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, or watched the perambulations of the now-famous Rein Drive Tractor, which one delegate was heard to suggest would be scared of autos. At 7:15 the Una band gave selections in the church, and at 8 p.m. the Resolution of Greater Production was taken up. Considerable discussion took place, in which the deputy minister of agriculture and T. M. Molloy, of the labor bureau, took part, and in the end the resolution was laid on the table. Great enthusiasm was aroused at the opening of the session when Mr. Hawkes read a telegram from Ottawa announcing that the government had decided to purchase 1,000 Ford tractors, and to sell them to the farmers at cost, plus freight.

Thursday's meeting were chiefly remarkable for the election of officers, although many resolutions of great importance were dealt with. With the exception of two district directors, Messrs. Baynton and McCaffrey, there was no change in the personnel, and the scene when Mr. Maharg was once more elected to the presidency can better be imagined than described. The enthusiasm was tremendous.

Friday morning was devoted to a discussion of trading matters, and there is no doubt that the delegates as a whole went away with a better feeling towards and a greater confidence in the executive and Central office staff than ever before.

The consideration of resolutions was afterwards proceeded with, these covering many questions of great importance not only to farmers but also to the whole community. Our members will already have been made familiar with them through the pages of The Guide, so there is no need to repeat them here.

The women's meetings in the First Baptist church were equally successful, many valuable addresses being given on social questions in general, covering Prohibition, Present and Future, Women and the Social Awakening, Economic Freedom of Women on the Farm, Conservation of Labor, Medical Inspec-

tion in Rural Schools, and many others of equal importance and interest. Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, was elected president of the section, and Mrs. McNaughtan took over the secretaryship. The final session of the convention took place in the Metropolitan church on Friday evening, and it was not until about 11 p.m. that the National Anthem was sung, the convention being brought to a close, as it began, with a note of intense patriotism.

S. W. YATES.

GREATER PRODUCTION BONDS

The great Victory Loan campaign having been brought to a successful close an appeal is now being made to the people of Saskatchewan on behalf of the Greater Production Loan which has been side-tracked for some time owing to the urgency of the appeal for money to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. The first-mentioned loan appealed to the whole Dominion, and the Dominion has responded magnificently; the appeal for the latter is being made to the people of Saskatchewan exclusively, and for the sake of the credit of the province we cannot think of failure.

A Tremendous Danger

There is, as our people are by this time well aware, a tremendous danger confronting the nations of the world, and of Europe in particular. For the first time probably in the world's history whole nations are facing the possibility of starvation. Millions of men are withdrawn from productive work and are engaged instead in a work of destruction on a scale, the vastness of which has never before been equalled. Millions of acres of land have also gone out of cultivation owing to the occupation of territory by the armed forces of the combatant nations, and the result is that already stated, a tremendous danger of starvation. Canada, so far as her own domestic experience goes, has never known the meaning of food shortage. She is able to produce, and has produced, far more than she needs for her own consumption. But now the nations of Europe are depending upon her as never before to keep hunger from the doors of their people, and in spite of the many difficulties by which they are confronted, the farmers of the West are rising nobly to their duty.

Whole-Hearted Response Needed

It is a well-known fact, however, that many farmers are handicapped in their efforts by the want of capital to enable them to extend their operations. Up to the present time practically 3,000 applications for loans have been received by the farm loan board, the sum asked for totaling over \$6,000,000 while the board has been able to make grants to the amount of only about \$1,250,000. These figures show the demand that exists among the farmers of the province for capital for extension purposes, and also indicate the extent to which assistance is still needed; but it must be borne in mind that, however great the need, no further applications can be granted until the money is provided by the public of the province, as the above sum of \$1,250,000 exhausts the funds which have up to the present been placed at the disposal of the farm loan board. If further help is to be given to those farmers who are in need of financial assistance, it can be done only through a whole-hearted response to the appeal of the provincial treasurer on behalf of the Greater Production Loan.

The scheme of the provincial treasurer is a truly co-operative one. It is a scheme by which the farmer who has money to invest can lend to the farmer who needs to borrow, and the advantage is mutual; for, while the banks allow only three per cent. interest on investments, the interest allowed on Farm Loan Debenture is five per cent.

But there is also another aspect to this question. While the maximum interest allowed by the banks on investments is three per cent., they have charged on loans anything up to nine per cent. and in many cases a much high-

er percentage even than that. From this point of view then it is the farmers' interest to support the Greater Production Loan, since the lender of to-day may be the borrower of to-morrow, and if the government can get all the money they need from the public to finance this scheme, the borrower of to-morrow will in time benefit equally with the borrower of to-day. But that is not all. The successful financing of this scheme means that, sooner or later, the banks will be compelled to fall into line and reduce their rates of interest to the borrowing public. The success of this loan will thus prove an all-round benefit, and by keeping Saskatchewan money within Saskatchewan will be a means of strengthening and building up the whole financial fabric of the province.

It is not only a question of providing food for the allied nations who are engaged in the war. That is a matter of supreme importance at the present time and is necessary if our future is to be secured. But some day the war will come to an end. Then will come the great task of re-construction, and we shall probably never realize fully how far we have got away from our former ways of living and working until we are pulled up and have to re-adjust ourselves to altered circumstances once more. Then will come the time of testing, and that nation will best come through the trial which has best conserved its resources, and done its utmost to preserve and build up its strength.

There may be a tendency in some cases to think that one has done all that is necessary in regard to the purchase of bonds when one has given his support to the Victory Loan; but that is not the case. Food is as necessary as munitions, as necessary even as men. The greatest army ever raised is only as strong as a man's stomach. Let that fail and the cause is lost irretrievably. We therefore appeal, and appeal confidently, to all our members who have money at their disposal to invest it in farm loan bonds and thus do their part in helping to build up both the province and the nation.

McDONALD HILLS HONORS BURNS

The McDonald Hills local of the S.G.G.A. held a rally and "Burns' Night" celebration in the McDonald Hills school house on January 25. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The Burns' program consisted of addresses, songs and recitations. A very interesting address on the works of Burns was given by Mr. Doury, Presbyterian minister of Lipton. Nearly all last year's members have renewed their membership, and 17 new members were added to our number, giving a total membership to date of 57.

A short business meeting was held during the evening and the following members were chosen as delegates to the Central convention: Geo. Beckett, H. Dodd, B. H. Jessup. The evening's enjoyment closed by singing Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King.

The Perley G.G.A. have held their annual meeting, and have elected their officers for the ensuing year. Geo. Mess was elected president, F. Nicholson, vice-president, and Jas. N. MacGregor, secretary-treasurer, with a board of directors on which the women have a strong representation, as they ought to have.

The district director, Jas. Inglis, was present at the meeting, and spoke to the members on the subject of Unity as it applies to the S.G.G.A., urging them to cultivate the "get together" spirit which is so essential to our success. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and Perley Grain Growers are still looking for a substantial increase in their membership list. May their hope be realized. Grain Growers' of Salcoats, Perley, Bredenburg and Bangor, please note. Membership of the G.G.A. is necessary for your own good, as well as that of the association.

MRS. McNAUGHTAN CHANGES ADDRESS

The attention of our members, women members especially, is called to the change of address of Mrs. John McNaughtan, who was appointed secretary of the Women's Section at the recent convention, in succession to Miss Erma Stocking. Mrs. McNaughtan's address will in future be Harris, Sask.

How to Increase Farm Production

Farm Machinery Duties Increasing—Free Machinery Would Increase Production

By R. McKendall, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

The great need of Canada is farm production. The great need of the Empire and her Allies is food stuffs. Canada cannot render better service to the Empire or make a better contribution towards winning the war than by increasing farm production. The Empire needs food for her men on all the battle fronts and a larger supply of food stuffs to maintain her armies of industrialists. The armies and citizens of her Allies are also calling for more food. The Empire and her Allies are willing to pay us enhanced prices—a double incentive—patriotism and profit.

Canada needs an increase of farm production to meet financial obligations already incurred as well as to maintain her armies now fighting side by side with the Empire's soldiers. No commodity enters so much into the commercial life of the nation as does farm product and no other commodity contributes so much towards the maintenance of her transportation companies, financial institutions, commercial and industrial undertakings. Hence the importance of encouraging farm operations.

This self-evident proposition has been recognized by all interests as manifested by the amount of exhortation given farmers by all classes of the community. The press, pulpit, professions and commercial and financial institutions have indulged in a display of their patriotism by imploring farmers to increase production. But no matter how anxious the farmers may be to help the Empire, no matter how keen they are to raise crops while high prices obtain, unless they are provided with the means of production their operations will be limited.

All Farmers Use Machinery

It is encouraging to note that our governments are alive to this fact. If we are to meet our obligation in the matter of farm production something more than exhortation has to be undertaken. The provincial government has arranged for a supply of feed and seed to those in need in conjunction with the federal government undertaking the supply of labor.

Deprived largely of manpower the best substitute farmers can secure is an ample supply of modern machinery. The federal government recognized this fact and to help to meet the case removed custom duties off tractor engines for a year, thus placing this help within the reach of many farmers. They also entered into arrangements to supply a large number of farmers with tractor engines at cost. Of course, there is no misunderstanding the government's intentions in this regard. They want to supply tractor engines at a price a larger number of farmers can afford to pay and operate at a profit.

If it is a good thing to remove duty off tractor engines as a war measure to encourage production which only affects a comparatively few farmers, how much better service could we render the Empire and Canada if the government would remove duty on all farm implements as a war measure. Of the 200,000 farmers in the prairie provinces probably not more than 50,000 can purchase and operate tractor engines. All of them require the latest improved farm implements so as to increase their efficiency and productive power, and nearly the whole of them are prepared to buy improved machinery could it be purchased at reasonable prices.

I know many farmers in Manitoba who, early in the season and before prices for farm machinery were fixed, gave orders for new and larger implements, such as seed drills, but cancelled their orders when they learned what the price was to be. Farmers who were using a 16-shoe drill wanted to purchase a 20 or 22-shoe drill, thus increasing the working power of a man 25 per cent. in seeding. That same thing applies to harrows, plows, etc.

Duty on Machinery Increasing

Many farmers who have an extra colt or two ready to put to work would use a

six or eight-horse team in place of a four-horse team and the two-horse farmers would use four horses but are prevented from thus increasing their effective power by the excessive cost of machinery. Increased factory cost and war tax have increased the duty more than double. For instance, in 1914 the duty on a 20-shoe seed drill was \$12.90, this year it is \$32. Add to that the profit of the dealer and the cost on account of custom duty would be \$40. The duty imposed on a 12-inch 2-bottom gang plow in 1914 was \$8.36; this year it is \$19.60. A triple gang plow carried a duty of \$13.50 in 1914 and \$32.65 in 1918—so all along the line.

Those who know the needs of agriculture and the limit that will be placed on production by the lack of farm labor are convinced that the expansion of production can be brought about more by placing modern farm implements at the disposal of farmers at a reasonable rate and contribute more to increase production than any other one thing the government can do.

While there are many farmers in the prairie provinces who realized very satisfactory results from the operations of the farm the last three years, there are many whose operations have not yielded more than a bare living. For instance, the provincial government reports indicate that in all centre and southern Manitoba the average yield of wheat for the last crop was around 9 bushels an acre. A great many did not get the cost of production. This also applies to large areas in Saskatchewan. The federal census of 1916 report that there are 10,322 farmers in Manitoba and a like number in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta who do not keep horses. Cheap implements would be a God-send to those people. Placing the large number of smaller farmers in a position to increase their acreage under crop would in the aggregate produce greater results than supplying cheap tractors to a comparatively few number of farmers who have money or bank credit.

Farmers Demand Free Implements

The annual conventions of the provincial Grain Growers strongly urged the placing of farming implements at once on the free list, as a war measure.

The business interests of the country towns and villages are joining with the farmers in this demand. Their knowledge of farm needs acquired by close proximity has convinced them that farmers must be supplied with the latest machinery. That the loss to them of man power, due to the war, can in a large measure be offset by the use of modern and improved farm implements. As business men acquainted with the situation they recognize that the loss of revenue to the government through removal of custom duties from farm implements would be infinitesimal compared to the advantage the country would secure by the efficiency and increasing capacity on the farm due to ample machinery of the right class and type. Many farmers are now supplied with all the implements of production needed for efficiency. The bulk of farmers, however, are not so situated.

It is easy to conceive that supplying farmers with farm machinery at the price that would be done were duty immediately removed might easily increase the capacity for production and the improvement of cultivation that would follow would result in an increased production of at least five per cent. for 1918 and a larger increase for 1919.

We are all urged to make sacrifice for the sake of the Empire and to win the war. We are all urged to do "out bit." Cannot the government submit to a small loss of revenue and the few others who might be affected adversely by the removing of duties off farm implements submit to a reduction in profits in an effort to increase the farm production of Canada five or ten per cent., which all agree is so greatly needed?

The Wonderful Mission of the Internal Bath

By C. G. PERCIVAL, M.D.

Do you know that over five hundred thousand Canadians and Americans are at the present time seeking freedom from small, as well as serious, ailments, by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., etc., are recommending and recognizing this practice as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions, and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent. of human illness is caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon; this is bound to accumulate, because we of to-day neither eat the kind of food nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there was no accumulation of waste in the colon.

And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy, the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years. You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon, it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes Auto-Intoxication, with all its pernicious enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time. And the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-Intoxicated.

But you never can be Auto-Intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath—that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and corrector—just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly its entire length, makes and keeps it sweet, clean and pure, as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

The following enlightening news article is quoted from the New York Times:

"What may lead to a remarkable advance in the operative treatment of certain forms of tuberculosis is said to have been achieved at Guy's Hospital. Briefly, the operation of the removal of the lower intestine has been applied to cases of tuberculosis, and the results are said to be in every way satisfactory.

"The principle of the treatment is the removal of the cause of the disease. Recent researches of Metchnikoff and others have led doctors to suppose that many conditions of chronic ill-health, such as nervous debility, rheumatism and other disorders, are due to poisoning set up by unhealthy conditions in the large intestine, and it has even been suggested that the lowering of the

vitality resulting from such poisoning is favorable to the development of cancer and tuberculosis.

"At the Guy's Hospital Sir William Arbuthnot Lane decided on the heroic plan of removing the diseased organ. A child who appeared in the final stage of what was believed to be an incurable form of tubercular joint disease, was operated on. The lower intestine, with the exception of nine inches, was removed, and the portion left was joined to the smaller intestine.

"The result was astonishing. In a week's time the internal organs resumed all their normal functions, and in a few weeks the patient was apparently in perfect health."

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull and unfit to work or think properly, biliousness and many other apparently simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned method of drugging for these complaints, is at best only partially effective; the doses must be increased if continued, and finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is true that more drugs are used for this than all other human ills combined, which simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is—but there is not a doubt that drugs are being dropped as Internal Bathing is becoming better known—

For it is not possible to conceive until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is; taken at night, you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be described—you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Baths except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefitted by faithfully using the method then in vogue, that he made Internal Baths his special study, and improved materially in administering the Bath and in getting the result desired.

This perfected Bath he called the "J.B.L." Cascade, and it is the one which has so quickly popularized and recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are to-day using it.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his practice and researches discovered many unique and interesting facts in connection with this subject; these he has collected in a little book, "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 384, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well being, or that of the family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this carefully prepared and scientifically correct little book.—Advertisement.

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Continued from Page 7

could meet these conditions would be to meet organization with organization. There have been nearly 5,000 of these farm loan associations already formed. I was in the office of the secretary of the farm loan board and his clerk was putting black-headed tacks on different points of the map where applications for associations had come in today and he seemed to be working at the job for nearly an hour and he must have put in more than 250 tacks. One of the reasons why there has been such demands upon the federal farm loan banks is that money is getting scarce in the United States. There has been so many tremendous demands for it for industrial purposes in connection with the war that money is not only scarce but it is dear as compared with what it was a few years ago. Moreover, there are no commissions to pay in connection with the negotiations with the farm loan associations and no legal fees; that is all part of the loan. The loan can be paid off or remain for 35 years, as the borrower elects, but he can always pay the loan off when he has the money. In private borrowing it was necessary that he should renew his loan every five years, when there would be a new bunch of commissions to pay and new legal charges, and he did not know but that the rate of interest might be raised on him. It seems to be an anomaly that farmers who were formerly borrowing money at four and a half and five per cent. from insurance companies should, as their loans mature, go into the farm loan banks and pay five and a half per cent., for this is the universal rate, but this is being done and by a very large number of farmers. There are many explanations of the causes of this but the main reason is that the farmers look upon the farm loan banks as their particular organization. They want to support it. They want to let the government know that in every effort on its part to promote their interests that they are back of it. In fact, both among the farming community and many laboring organizations in the United States there is a general protest against the exactions of what are known as the "big interests."

How Loans Are Paid Off

The amortization principle is likewise very popular. One per cent. is paid by the borrower every year for amortization and this being compounded at the end of 35 years the loan is paid off in full. One of the best features of the Federal Farm Loan system is that the rate of interest is uniform in all the states. The farmer in the new districts of Montana pays the same rate of interest as the farmer in the old-settled districts of Illinois and Ohio. He pays the same rate on the land which is valued at \$10 an acre as does the farmer who lives on land valued at \$250 an acre.

In the discussions in the banking committee I found that the representatives in congress were very proud of the Farm Loan Act. They continually mention the legislation that they had provided for the purpose of looking after the permanent needs of the farmer. But there is one weakness in my judgment and I have not hesitated to say so to the members of Congress who were responsible for it and to the officials who now have the administration of it, and I have maintained it in all I have written on the subject in Canada and in any public address I have given on the subject, and that is that it does not provide for the feeding of the land banking system with the cheapest money in the country, that is, postal savings, as is done in nearly every other country in the world where a farm loan banking system is in successful operation and meets with the full approval of the people. I discussed this matter some weeks ago with Prof. W. A. Scott of Madison, Wisconsin, who is recognized as perhaps the greatest economic expert on banking in the United States. He was the original founder of schools of commerce in the universities of the country. There are many of them now. His writings on banking are the accepted text books on the subject. Many of the rising young bankers of the United States have taken courses in these schools of com-

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merce. The time has gone by when any banker in the United States can claim to be thoroughly well-equipped whose education has been confined to the ledger and to counting money and to dealing with credits. In the great financial operations of the country at the present time Secretary McAdoo and his advisers who are in continual daily touch with him, do not, to any great extent, take into their confidence the banking fraternity. Bankers, both small and great, opposed both the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Federal Reserve Act. They all with great unanimity at the present time uphold the Federal Reserve Act. There is not, however, so much unanimity among bankers as to the success and the usefulness of the farm loan banks.

Should Draw on Postal Savings

Professor Scott was good enough to write me a letter discussing the banking situation and putting on paper the conservation he had with me. I will give you a quotation from his letter: After explaining that the federal reserve banks had demonstrated the ability of the public to control the financial machine of the country wisely he said that this service had already borne fruit in the form of the establishment of our federal farm loan banks and went on to say: "I entirely agree with the views you expressed in your conversation with me yesterday that this system should be connected with our postal savings system and that the latter should be speeded up so as to furnish to the former loan funds at low rates."

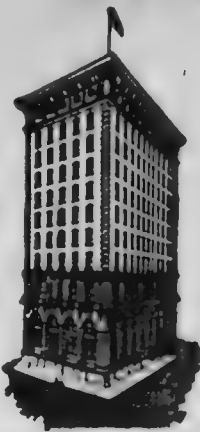
A National Undertaking

I wish to impress on the public of Canada that the great crying need for production at the present time is a more efficient banking service, one that will mobilize and consolidate the savings of the people for the national welfare. The farmers of the country should insist that there shall be at once established a federal farm loan system. The provinces are altogether unable to cope with the subject. If it was too big for such great States as Minnesota and Texas with their splendid credit it surely is too big for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But they must insist that the government shall not only provide the machinery but that it shall speed up and pay higher rates of interest in the government savings banks, so that there shall be attracted from the stockings and teapots of the people enough money to provide at a cheap rate the funds necessary. Every official with whom I have discussed this matter and whom I have heard discuss it, including Secretary McAdoo, Mr. Williams, comptroller of the currency, the heads of the farm loan board, the secretary of the federal land banks and the members of the committee in congress who had the bill in charge, agreed that there was not adequate provision made for the providing of the money necessary. Congress has, therefore, to provide out of the general funds of the treasury 200 millions of dollars for the purposes of the federal farm loan banks, and this at a time when the nation is borrowing money in connection with the postal savings banks and only paying two per cent, which money they are handing over to the national banks and receiving two and a half per cent. for it.

I likewise discussed this matter the other day with Mr. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, who has the postal savings bank in charge. The postal savings bank system has now about 150 millions of dollars on deposit. These deposits come mainly from new immigrants who look with suspicion on all banks and will only give their money in care of the government.

Mr. Dockery, who is an old banker and formerly governor of the state of Mississippi, said he did not believe in any of those new-fangled notions at all and was opposed to the idea of giving money that was borrowed from immigrants in large cities in the East to the farmers in the West. The money should be invested in the districts from which it was drawn. He said that he did not believe that congress was competent to pass a bill that would enable this to be done. He seemed to be a firm believer in the old system whereby this money was handed over to the large banks to

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- 4.—160 acres, 3 miles from Tymbalt, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid summerfallow ready for seed. \$40 per acre.
- 5.—170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assiniboine. \$30 per acre.
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manipulate and use to suit, as is usually done, their own private purposes, and not the general productive welfare of the community. I read over the evidence that Mr. Dockery gave before the committee in congress that had to do with the passing of the Federal Farm Loan Act and the answers he gave to the questions indicated to me that he was neither familiar with modern banking or in sympathy with the idea that banking was a public function and should be conducted for the general welfare of the lender and the borrower, and consequently of the nation.

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The Great-West Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg did an enormous business in 1917. Total insurance now in force with this company is \$152,643,165, an increase of \$19,626,717, the largest in any one year of the company's history. Premiums received during the year amounted to \$4,934,625.

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THE SUN LIFE'S RECORD

The Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada did the most stupendous year's business in its history. \$47,811,567 of assurance was issued and paid for in cash. This is over five million increase over last year's record. The total business in force of this huge company is now \$311,870,945.

Total claims to policy holders in death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., were \$8,840,245, as compared with \$7,578,016 the previous year, a much increased allotment. This brings the total payments to policy holders since the organization of the company 47 years ago to \$69,094,317.

The following figures show the growth of this company:—

	Income	Assets	Assur. In force
1872..	\$ 48,210	\$ 96,461	\$ 1,064,350
1887..	477,410	1,312,504	10,873,777
1897..	2,288,894	7,322,371	44,983,796
1907..	6,249,288	26,488,595	111,135,694
1917..	19,288,997	90,160,174	311,870,945

C.P.R.'S POSSIBLE EARNINGS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's monthly statement for the full fiscal year ending December 31st last would indicate that the annual statement will show earnings of between 11 and 12 per cent., under railroad account proper, on the \$260,000,000 issue of ordinary shares. From the profits under railroad account, on which the company distributes 7 per cent. in dividends to its ordinary shareholders, there is deducted annually the net earnings of Pacific Coast Steamships, Commercial Telegraphs and News Department, the amount so deducted being transferred to a special income account. It is a variable amount, but within comparatively small limits. The pension fund provision is also variable, but does not bulk large, fixed charges having tended to contract slightly from year to year in the absence of new financial operations. If the various deductions from profits are estimated on the basis of the statement presented at the last annual meeting, a statement covering the last months of 1916 would be:—

Fixed charges	\$10,265,102
Pension fund	400,000
Transfer to special income	2,288,142
Preference dividend	3,226,276
Total deductions	16,180,520

Would Leave \$30,000,000

This amount taken from the net profits of \$46,546,018 reported for 1917, would leave a balance of \$30,365,198 available for dividends on the ordinary shares, or an amount equivalent to 11.7 per cent. earned against the 7 per cent. paid out of this account. The special income account remains the unknown factor in the actual results to be shown in the annual statement. At the rate of

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS
& ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

32-5

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS
& ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerante.

32-5



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers, who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

They Cannot Wait CHALLENGE WATER PROOF COLLARS

Keep their shape and freshness unimpaired in all weathers. Cleaned instantly with soap and water. Stylishly cut, with the correct finish. 25 cents at all stores—or direct.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
54 & 56 Fraser Ave., Toronto



earning power shown in the statement for the final six months of 1916, it should be approximately \$13,000,000, which would represent another 5 per cent. additional on the ordinary shares, making the year's earnings from all sources equivalent to between 16 and 17 per cent.—Monetary Times.

THE SWIFT CO.'S PROFITS

The gross sales of Swift and Company Chicago, the big packing concern, reached the amazing total of \$875,000,000 in 1917, making this company second only to the United States Steel Corporation on the continent as regards volume of business. In 1916 the sales totalled \$575,000,000 and in 1914 amounted to only \$425,000,000. Net profits in 1917 were \$42,318,381, or at the rate of 14.3 per cent. on the \$100,000,000 of stock outstanding, while in 1914 the net amounted to only 9,450,000, or at the rate of 12.6 per cent. on the \$75,000,000 of stock then outstanding. In the three years of operations under war conditions, gross income has increased more than 100 per cent. and net over 350 per cent.

In view of the fact that the packers have always prided themselves upon the small margin of profits, on which, because of rapid turnover and the intensive utilization of by-products, they have been able to do business, it is interesting to look at this feature of the results in the period referred to. Up to 1916 the margin of profit on turnover amounted, on the average, to less than 3 per cent., while most industrials showed from 10 to 15 per cent. In other words, out of every dollar of sales only 3 per cent. was profit. In 1916, however, rising prices and greater rapidity of turnover permitted the company to pay 3.56 per cent. on its turnover and in 1917 it amounted to 4.83 per cent.

Considering the fact that the United States government recently announced its decision to limit the profits of the packing industry to 9 per cent. on the money employed, it is explained by the company that this applies to the slaughtering and meat packing end of the industry and not to the important by-products.

BUSINESS GROWS OVER 16 PER CENT IN 1917

The annual statement of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Wawanesa, Man., shows the business in force at the end of 1917 amounts to \$66,722,764, or an increase in business for the year over 1916 of \$10,594,047.

The company shows a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to \$1,063,331.19. The assets include premium notes on hand \$913,710.81, \$25,000 in mortgages and debentures, \$32,762 in War Bonds, \$131,325 cash in bank. The policies in force with the company number 36,275. The growth of business done by this company is very remarkable and indicates exceptional organization and management.



A \$35 WOLF HIDE

A remarkable wolf hide, because of its color (white), brought into Winnipeg from Rice Lake district by E. L. (Happy) White, a trapper living in the wild country. It measures 7 feet 3 inches in length and is valued at \$35. It is supposed to be a Siberian wolf and is one of the largest ever secured in the West.

"Metallic" is beautiful for walls and ceilings

Any shaped wall or ceiling can be tastefully covered

We show here how two of our most artistic and popular plates with border to match can be cut and notched if necessary to suit an odd shaped surface and look very pleasing. We have dozens of modern designs to choose from, all beautifully embossed and actually easier to put on than wall paper.

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"Metallic" steel plates never sag or crack or get torn off, they can be painted or washed, and they are fire proof, sanitary, economical and once put up are there to stay. Have you any old or broken plaster ceilings, or are you putting up a new home? Let us send you our illustrated folders on "Metallic" the handsomest and most durable of all wall and ceiling coverings. You'll have a splendid choice.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited

Manufacturers, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Catalogue, if interested, on Tanks for all purposes, snow melters, feed coolers, "Eastlake" steel shingles, "Empire" corrugated iron, ventilators, etc.

177

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Dreadnaught

TIRE CHAINS

Blinding storms, rain, snow, icy roads, sharp curves and—then come skidding accidents galore.

One such accident may cause loss of life or, at any rate, car damage that will cost considerably more than the price of tire chains.

Dreadnaught Tire Chains not only prevent all skidding accidents, but furnish the increased pull and grip necessary to ram through mud, snow, and slush.

They are well made, strong, durable and rust proof. Guaranteed to give more service at less cost than any other chain on the market. Get a set from your supplyman, and remember, "Dreadnaught" will make good—or we will.

Write for price list and descriptive circular.

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Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

NOW *Is the Watchword of Success* **WAIT** *Is the motto of failure and defeat* **NOW** *Spelled backwards is* **WON**

Investigate Now and You Shall Win

Get Acquainted with the Users of Garden City Feeders

HEAR WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY, and you will not have to buy a pig in a poke; but will be in a position to make an intelligent choice. We do not ask you to take our word for anything; simply let others tell you their EXPERIENCE; hear what Mr. Lloyd has to say:—

Rocanville, Sask., Nov. 23, 1917.

Garden City Feeder Co.,
Regina, Sask.

Sirs:—

After having used your feeder for the season, giving it a fair test, I must say, without any hesitation, it is the BEST feeder I have ever seen; in fact it is the ONLY REAL FEEDER. We used it in WET and DRY grain, and you could hardly notice the least difference in the separator or engine, and I cannot recommend it too highly. There is only one mistake, and that is in the name. It should be "PERFECTO" with all the letters in capitals. Had I had it sooner it would have PAID ME HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Robert S. Lloyd.

Can You say as much for the feeder you used?

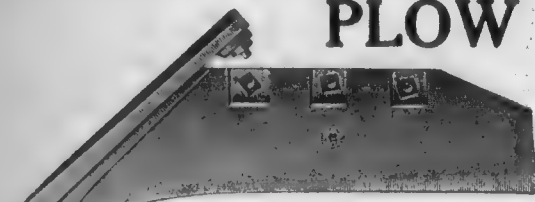
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12 inch\$3.25
14 inch\$3.50
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A well-selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of share.

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SASK.**

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"The Saw Makers"

Notwithstanding the fact that we guarantee Simonds Crescent Ground Cross Cut Saws to cut easier, saw faster and stay sharp longer than any other brand of saw on the market, they are no more expensive than other good saws. We guarantee that Simonds Saws will cut 10% more timber, in less time and with less labor, than any other make of saw. Write for Booklet.

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MONTREAL, Que.
VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Better Farming Club

MUSICIAN-FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

The registered Marquis wheat which I received from you was sown about May 3, 1917, on a quarter acre of summer fallow, separate from the rest of the farm crops. The spring being favorably moist the wheat shot up to about five or six inches,



Golan E. Hoole

when the frost came and cut down the tender shoots. This gave the weeds a chance which they were not slow in taking. As the summer advanced the crops all around the district were almost burnt up with the heat and drought, the special plot suffering along with the rest. However, by keeping down the weeds, some parts of the plot showed up well and when ripe the heads showing the best development were hand-picked, put in sacks and threshed by being pounded with a base-ball club. With a fanning-mill the small grains and white caps were almost all eliminated. One feature that has appealed to me in the growing of grain has been watching how the imported registered grain would stand up against the wheat I had grown on the farm for several years and had thus become acclimatized. I found that all things being equal the home-grown selected grain had the better straw, better yield and larger kernels than the imported. This state of things was noticeable also in a strip of summer-fallow of 15 acres in which I had sown other registered Marquis wheat.

GOLAN E. HOOLE.

Regina.

GROWN ON SUMMERFALLOW

I grew my seed on summerfallow. This ground was ploughed in June, 1916, and was harrowed, packed and pastured to keep down weeds. It was sowed on April 20. Two bushels of Marquis wheat which I got from The Guide was sown on one and one half acres which was harrowed and packed. It came up in due time but got frosted several times, the frost being followed by drouth, there being only two showers of short duration all season. I thought at one time there would not be anything to harvest, but as harvest drew near things did seem to right themselves to a certain extent. Heads were gathered for next year's seed plot. The wheat was cut with the binder and threshed in the usual way with the machine. My prize-winning wheat was cleaned with the fanning mill. By running it through three or four times an even grade of kernels was secured. I would suggest for shipping exhibits of wheat that half bushel sacks be secured, then an old sack could be drawn over to be taken off when it reaches the exhibition hall. For making and shipping the sheaf I think a certain number of straws, say about 200 should be selected. These should be tied about every six inches along the straw with half-inch tape. The sheaf should have paper around the heads before packing in the box. The straw part can be packed with paper or anything that will hold it firm in the box. I don't think I can suggest any better way of distributing seed than that which The Guide has adopted.



A. Jolley

MINIOTA, MAN.

PREPARING THE EXHIBIT

The seed wheat I received from The Guide was a splendid sample, grown by Paul Gerlach of Allen, Sask. It weighed 64 pounds per measured bushel. My 20 pound sample was sown on potato land which was first harrowed lengthways to remove potato tops. The plot was then cultivated crossways to level up the ridges. It was again harrowed until level. The wheat was sown about the middle of April and was three times frozen down in May and June. It was also burned up with the hot south winds, the plot being on an exposed high knoll. The wheat, however, possessed a comeback all through. It got no rain until June 9. After heading it was seen that the wheat was of great purity only one head, which was thought not to be Marquis, being rouged. Before cutting 400 stems were selected from the plot to form the sheaf, the stalks being cut close to the ground. While selecting great care was taken not to break the straw. The stems were counted while being cut and laid down in bunches of 10 straws each. Selecting the heads took three hours to see if there was anything in head selection. Another sheaf was quickly cut haphazard fashion, both sheaves being hung in the granary with the heads down. The plot was then cut about September 1, having been in 130 days. The plot was stooked in round stooks and capped, and after standing for a week was built into a small stack, where it remained for three weeks. In threshing great care was taken to maintain its purity. It was threshed after oats with no wheat in it. This mixed oats all through the sample but oats can be removed while wheat cannot. In cleaning we first placed a box, made the width of the fanning mill, to catch the wheat as it came from the mill. The box holds one and a half bushels. Care was taken in its construction to leave no cracks. A square meshed sieve was first placed in the bottom shoe and two bags of wheat run through four times. The wheat was never allowed to touch the floor. This took out all the oats and small seeds and most of the cracked wheat. The next thing was to get the biggest wheat out of the sample. A large screen was placed in the bottom shoe, a sheet was now spread under the mill to keep the wheat from mixing with any wheat that might be in cracks in the floor. The wheat was then run through four times, a bushel being taken at a time and fanned down to one gallon. The wheat always ran into the box and was then dumped into the mill. When the bushel was fanned down to a gallon it was emptied into the shipping bag and another bushel started on. Before cleaning the wheat weighed 66 pounds per measured bushel. After cleaning it weighed 66½ pounds. The half bushel was then placed in a new cotton bag which, before shipping, was placed inside a sugar bag, the object being to keep the bag clean while en route.



Sven E. Svensberg
Winner of 8th prize on Wheat

The 20 pounds of wheat received from The Guide was sown on one quarter acre, the yield being six bushels. The yield, though not large, was above the average of the district for this year. After the busy season was over a start was made on the sheaf, the two aforementioned sheaves being examined. It did not take long to come to the conclusion that the haphazard selected sheaf would have no show with the selected one. This sheaf was taken to the kitchen and in the evenings the straw was stripped, this was done with a sharp knife, the heads being allowed to lie on the table when approaching the joints. The hand that is holding the straw must be moved close up to the joint as this prevents breaking. The

stripping of the heads took six hours.

Constructing a Cone-Shaped Sheaf

The next operation was to construct a cone-shaped sheaf. This proved to be the hardest thing of all. Having read in The Guide that Mr. Larcombe was sending sheaves to Peoria he was at once rung up and asked how it was done. His instructions were to take a handful of heads, tie a string around them, roll them around on your knees keep pulling the heads down and make every head show. It did not take long to find out that Mr. Larcombe had failed to send his skill along with his instructions. By this time I was as mad as a hornet, and walked over to the stove and lifted the lid with the intention of putting the sheaf inside. At this moment my eye happened to rest on a 10-inch funnel hanging on the wall. The lid was at once put back on the stove as the idea had now entered my mind of making my sheaf in a mould. The spout of the funnel was stuffed with paper, a 10 pound syrup pail put on the floor and the funnel set into this to keep it from tipping. The work of forming the sheaf was resumed. It was soon found that something must be got to hold the butt ends of the straw, a new stove pipe was discovered, two chairs drawn up close to the funnel and the pipe placed on them. This left a space between the funnel and the pipe and let in the light. The stems were lowered down the pipe one by one. I now found out that the straws leaning against the pipe were in the way and something must be got to hold them in the centre. Four pieces of lath were nailed together in a square the ends of the sheaf placed inside. Everytime when a complete circuit of the funnel had been made the straw was gathered up to the rest of the sheaf, the lath shoved up and again pulled back with the butts all inside the square. By the time the funnel was full the 400 heads started with were all used up. Before removing the pipe the sheaf was tied between the pipe and the funnel and above the pipe, a wide strip of cloth being used. The sheaf was then taken out of the mould and tied in four places with half-inch ribbon, the two strips of cloth removed and the sheaf was ready for packing. The time taken to form the sheaf was one hour, total time spent on the sheaf, ten hours. A box was then made out of half-inch lumber, the sides being eight inches wide at the top and 10 inches at the bottom. Inch lumber was used for the ends. The heads were wrapped up in stiff paper and packed at the sides to keep the sheaf from moving.

THOS. LOW.

Foxwarren, Man.

WAS TRUE TO TYPE

The Marquis wheat I exhibited was grown on summerfallow. The land was fall-plowed the fall previous to fallowing; cultivated in the spring and harrowed after seeding. It was again plowed the latter part of June about six inches deep and double harrowed immediately after the plow. It was then cultivated and harrowed and kept black the remainder of the summer. After harvest the field was cultivated and left unharrowed until spring. It was then cross harrowed and sowed on May 2. It was left until the wheat was well sprouted and double harrowed the same way the seed was sown. This was all the cultivation the crop received in the spring. The seed was sown rather too thin to expect a heavy yield as I only sowed 63 pounds to the acre but I think the thin sowing gives a better and plumper kernel for seed purposes on land where it will ripen. Of course on heavy land I do not think the thin sowing would be advisable.

This seed obtained from The Guide was splendid seed and I think every



Here is a Disc Harrow Built for Service

Strength to withstand any strain—Flexibility to adapt it to uneven land—Spring Pressure to hold the Gangs to their work in hard soil—Easy-Running, Long-Lasting Bearings—These are only a few of the Points which make this Disc Harrow a favorite with the farmer who wants the best value for his money.

Nobody questions the usefulness of a Disc Harrow on the farm. It is almost as necessary as a Plow and as much care should be exercised in its selection. When a field needs the Disc Harrow, you should use one which will cultivate all the surface of the ground, regardless of dead furrows, ridges, etc., and here's the Harrow that will do it.

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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER

130 Egg INCUBATOR
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BOTH FOR \$15.75
Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 236 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklyn, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the KILL-EM-QUICK Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue.

The Quickest! Cheapest! Easiest! Way to Pull Stumps!!

Use a Kirstin Puller On 30 Days Free Trial Pull Stumps at 5c!

Labor scarcity no longer prevents ANY man pulling STUMPS! One man alone handles, operates this famous Kirstin one-man CLUTCH Stump Puller! No help needed! No horses! Leverage principle gives man giant's power—enables you to pull stumps big, little, green, rotten, low-cut tap-rooted—or brush! Pulls them quickly! EASILY! CHEAPLY!! A record breaking 30 Days FREE TRIAL to prove astounding superiority! Clear one acre from one anchor—think of it! No longer is labor scarcity a good excuse for stumps—not with the

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

Single — Double — Triple Power

Because of its wonderful double leverage, the Kirstin gives a boy the power of a giant. A few pounds on the handle pulls tons on the stump! No stump can resist it!

6 Speeds! When stump loosens, increase speed, without stopping! Patented jiffy "speed-shift" enables you to operate in any one of 6 Speeds and make the change instantaneously. Saves time—saves trouble—permits pulling stumps in from 4 to 10 minutes at a cost of from 5c to 10c.

Take-up saves time and bother in taking up cable-slack—makes quick hitch possible—saves cable. The Kirstin is made of high grade steel, strong, light, easy to handle. Soft steel clutches grip cable without injury. Nothing to wear, get out of order! None like it! A 3-year guarantee—flaw or no flaw! Lasts for years. Most economical puller made! Used by U.S. Gov't! Users everywhere.

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USE OUR SHARES THEY LAST LONGEST

12 inch.....	\$3.25
13-14 inch.....	3.65
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Our New Catalog has been mailed. If you haven't received yours write for it to-day. Complete line of Implement Repairs, Wood Goods, Grain Picklers, Harrows, Packers, Etc.

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SOWS FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

is prepared to supply grade sows of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey breeds to Saskatchewan farmers at reasonable prices. These sows have all been bred to pure bred boars and are due to farrow in April and May.

For particulars apply to,

A. M. SHAW, Livestock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

kernel grew. In roguing it I found a few off-type heads, but very few. On the whole it was very true to type. The grain was threshed with the ordinary threshing machine after threshing oats, catching the first grain in a bag to keep it from being mixed with the other grain.

The grain sent to the exhibition was cleaned through a fanning mill using 2x9 sieve. I would suggest using this sieve for cleaning grain for seed purposes as it takes out all the small and weaker kernels, leaving nothing but the very best grain.

JAS. S. STEPHENS.

Balcarres, Sask.

ANOTHER GIRL SEED GROWER

The following is a brief account of how my registered Marquis wheat was grown. The 80 pounds of seed I secured from you was seeded on one acre of laid-over breaking, that is prairie land plowed four to five inches deep the summer before it was seeded. After breaking, this land was double disced lengthwise and crossways twice and harrowed in the same way. It was kept free from weeds until freeze-up. In the spring this land was harrowed before the seed was put in and then again after the seed came up. Owing to the drought which struck this part, it only yielded 14 bushels to the acre.

MISS E. J. GLEAVE.

Limerick, Sask.

TREATED THE SEED

The wheat with which I won a place on the prize list at The Guide Seed Fair was treated with formalin to kill smut spores. It was sown on well summer-fallowed land, harrowed before sowing but not afterwards on account of the lateness of the season. I sowed the 20 pounds I received from you on one-fifth of an acre, and harvested the grain in the usual way.

The grain was the first to be threshed in the field and was threshed into bags. There was five bushels from the plot. I took a sheaf of grain and picked out the largest heads to make the sheaf I sent to you. One bushel of grain was taken and put through the fanning mill twice. The chaff was then picked out.

J. DAVIDSON.

Glenavon, Sask.

SECOND PRIZE OATS

The second prize oats at The Guide Seed Fair were grown on land that had one drop of flax on breaking and was then fallowed, being plowed eight inches deep and cultivated continually throughout the summer. Last spring the plot was harrowed three times before drilling and packed twice afterwards. It was sown on May 11. I selected the heads from the standing grain going carefully over the plot. The half bushel of grain was fanned and carefully hand picked.

These oats were grown on a quarter acre plot and yielded 28 bushels, or at the rate of 112 bushels to the acre. They were cut with a binder in the ordinary way. Special care was taken that the machine was clean before they were threshed. I might add that the crop stood very straight and was not lodged. The average height was five feet six inches.

GEORGE TROWELL.

Salt.

VANCOUVER GRAIN REACHES ENGLAND

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 24.—Vancouver's first bulk shipment of grain has arrived safely at a British port, according to word received here. A steamer which was loaded at the government elevator here early in November with 100,000 bushels of wheat from the prairies made the journey safely to the United Kingdom via the Panama canal, and now word is awaited anxiously as to the condition in which the grain in this test shipment reached its destination.

The shipment was accompanied by A. W. Alcock, of Winnipeg, grain expert and assistant chemist of the Canadian board of grain commissioners, who was to observe the condition of the grain at all stages of the voyage.

RESULT OF SOLDIER VOTE

The official soldiers' and naval vote taken in France, in Canada and in the United States, announced W. F. O'Connor, general returning officer, has increased the majority of the Union



W. F. O'CONNOR

Cost of Living Commissioner and Returning Officer for the soldiers' vote

government of parliament to 69, with Yukon and Nelson still to hear from. This is the largest majority since confederation. No less than 135 candidates lost their election deposits, which means that \$27,000 will be turned into the treasury to help pay war expenses. Of these 135 who lost their deposits, 110 were opposition

candidates and 25 government candidates.

According to pre-election political faiths, the new house is divided 125 Liberals to 108 Conservatives. In Prince Edward Island there are two government members and two opposition; in Nova Scotia nine Union-Conservatives, three Union-Liberals and four Laurier-Liberals; in New Brunswick three Union-Conservatives, four Union-Liberals and four Laurier-Liberals; in Quebec two Union-Conservatives, one Union-Liberal and 62 Laurier-Liberals; in Ontario 66 Union-Conservatives, eight Union-Liberals and eight Laurier-Liberals. Western Canada divide 27 Union-Liberals, 27 Union-Conservatives and two Laurier-Liberals.

Hon. Messrs. Blondin and Seigny are now practically officially dead politically and there can no longer be any blinking at the two vacant portfolios of postmaster and inland revenue. The resignation of both men are expected. Where to secure Quebec representation in the cabinet is now the puzzle and it is a puzzle which may not be cleared for some time to come. There are only three seats in Quebec which could be thrown open for a bye-election with any hope of success for the government and these are already held by Hon. Messrs. Doherty and Ballantyne and Sir Robert Ames. There has been a rumor here that the latter might retire to the senate to make place for Mr. Justice Lieut. Marechal, K.C., a man who has long been considered of cabinet calibre, but nobody on the inside takes the rumor seriously. Outside of the three seats represented by these men a government candidate in a bye-election would have no chance at all.

PREMIER BREWSTER DIES

Premier H. C. Brewster of British Columbia died in Calgary on March 1. He was returning from the conference of provincial premiers with the government held in Ottawa recently when he was stricken with pneumonia. Upon reaching Calgary his case was so serious that he was removed from the train to the Holy Cross hospital, where he succumbed one week later. Premier Brewster was born in New Brunswick, November 20, 1870. He entered the profession of journalism and for four years worked in the office of the Boston Herald. Failing eyesight compelled him to relinquish his chosen work and in 1896 he moved to British Columbia and became connected with the transportation business. In 1907 he was elected to the legislature for the Alberni constituency. He was re-elected in 1909 but was defeated by a small majority in 1912. During the sessions of 1909, 1910 and 1912, he was the only Liberal member in the legislature. In 1912 he was elected president of the Liberal party at a convention in Vancouver and the following year was made provincial leader. He led the liberals in the election campaign in 1916 when the government headed by W. J. Bowser, who had succeeded Sir Richard McBride as premier a short time before, was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Brewster was called upon to form a government and the Liberals held power in the province for the first time in 13 years.

Field Crops

THREE CROPS FROM ONE SEEDING

Last spring I conducted an experiment that I consider might be of interest to your readers. My object was to produce as much feed as possible from a certain field and to do so with the smallest expenditure of time and labor. My object was to produce three distinct crops from one seeding and then leave the land in permanent timothy. So far I have every reason to believe my experiment has been entirely successful.

About June 10 I prepared the land as usual for grain crop, but taking special care to leave the land as smooth as possible and with the furrows well levelled, so as to be in condition for the mower. As soon as the land was prepared I seeded it to timothy; immediately followed with the drill and seeding with oats, barley and fall rye, equal parts, well mixed. I sowed about three bushels per acre. I harvested the crop with the binder as soon as the heads of the oats and barley began to fill and while the straw was still very green. The butt of the sheaves were full of tender young rye and the stubble resembled a field of June grass at its best. The rye had not attempted to head out at all, but reserved all its energy in stooling out; as a result the stubble was full of green growth. As soon as the grain was harvested the rye made tremendous growth and had to be pastured to keep it from heading out. It is, I believe in perfect shape to make early and rapid growth next spring, giving, if desired, a very early hay crop. No doubt it would produce two crops of hay, or can be left to be harvested for grain. Such a crop for grain ought to produce double that of the average fall rye crop, since it has been compelled to stool to the limit, and has the advantage of being perfectly rooted to withstand winter killing and make early spring growth.

Now to return to the timothy part of it. The seed germinated well, but did not make much growth, but should be well rooted and perfectly established next summer. It should be in a position to take charge after the rye is harvested. In this way I expect to harvest the three crops from one seeding and then leave the land in permanent timothy meadow. In land that has sufficient moisture I feel sure this experiment would always prove successful, and I expect to try it on a still larger scale this year.

JAMES TAYLER.

Man.

FALL RYE PROFITABLE

In your issue of January 2 I noted that the sweepstakes at Peoria for fall rye was awarded John Strachan. As it was his first trial with fall rye, it certainly was a great success. I had a plot of 37½ acres last year. It was my first attempt at growing rye. It was seeded on summerfallow. The land was prepared in no special way, except an extra harrowing. I seeded the field at 60 lbs. to the acre, finishing on August 20. It was not pastured at all, and we commenced cutting on July 25, the berries being quite hard. The straw was from 5½ to 7 feet tall; it was

cut as high as possible and took 125 lbs. of twine. The yield was 40 bushels per acre. There was a loss of between 5 and 10 bushels per acre on about 15 acres, as it got ripe and a heavy wind beat it out completely in places. I shipped a car of 1,160 bushels to Winnipeg. It graded No. 2 and no dockage. I think fall rye is a very profitable crop, both as a heavy yielder and a splendid weed exterminator.

ANDREW BERNARDSON.

Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS

One of the crops that is attracting attention on the illustration stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan is western rye grass. On 29 stations this grass has been grown for the last two seasons with a fair amount of success. The season of 1916 was a favorable one, there being sufficient moisture to ensure a strong growth during the growing season, and crops harvested throughout both provinces were particularly heavy. Reports gave yields of from two and a half to three tons per acre of well-cured fodder. The season of 1917 was not so favorable, on account of lack of moisture during the growing season, so that much lower yields were obtained.

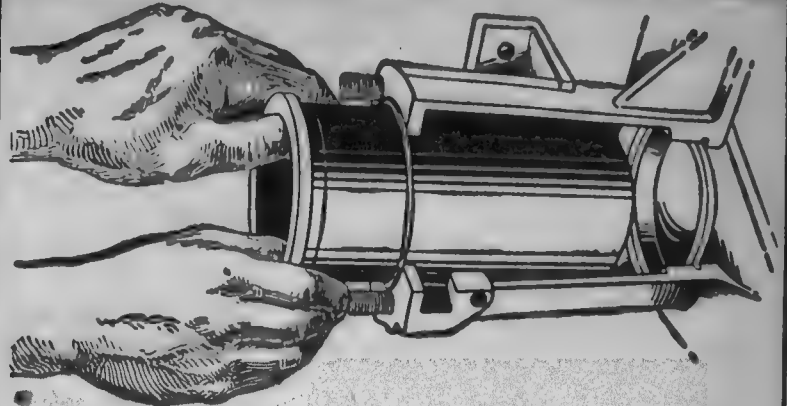
This grass produces big crops of seed. On the illustration stations, yields of 500 to 760 pounds per acre have been obtained. When harvesting, care must be taken not to cut on the green side, nor allow it to get over ripe, or the seed is liable to drop when harvesting. It usually takes three to four weeks of good ripening weather after flowering, to ripen the seed.

How and When to Sow

The seed should be sown at the rate of 14 pounds per acre. If in a dry belt, where the humidity is low, a smaller quantity of seed will give better results. The seed, which is light, weighing only fourteen pounds per bushel, may be sown by hand or with the ordinary grain drill. The seed can be sown with the grain drill alone, or may be sown mixed with twice the quantity of broken wheat. It will be found best to have an extra man to attend the drill to see that the seed is coming out evenly. Before going to the field it is a good plan to regulate the seed drill, so as to get the quantity of seed desired on each acre. A good place to test the seed drill is on a hard road where every seed can be seen. It is advisable to sow quite shallow, but deep enough to get the seed into the moist earth. Should the soil be loose from cultivation and the seed drill, it is advisable to pack the soil before and after the seed is sown. During the first season, it is well to cut all growth up to about August, and as often as the growth gets high enough for the mower to work properly, not cutting the plants too close to the ground at any time, and leaving all material on the ground to form a mulch. This with the autumn growth should be a good protection for winter.

Place in Rotation

Western rye grass does best when sown on a well prepared summerfallow, but this method is found to be rather



Pull Out This Avery Inner Cylinder Wall

THE inner cylinder walls of a motor are subject to more wear than about any other part of a tractor. In Avery Tractors these inner walls are separate castings. When worn or scored from any cause you can replace them at a small cost, with little trouble and practically no delay. Other tractor motors must be taken out of the frame and sent to a machine shop to be rebored, reground and fitted with oversize pistons, which means heavy expense, much work and long delays, or a complete new cylinder must be purchased.

When you have an Avery Tractor you can also adjust the crankshaft boxes which cannot be done with any other tractor. No need of tearing the motor down and rebabbitting the boxes when they wear a little, as they are bound to do on every tractor.

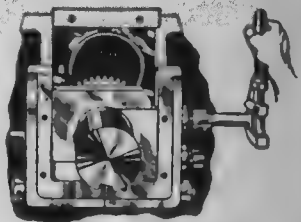
You can burn kerosene too, and more successfully than in any other tractor. The Avery Duplex Gasifier does the trick. No other tractor is equipped with it. Avery's are the tractors that burn ALL the kerosene.

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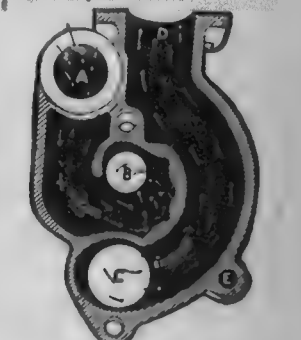
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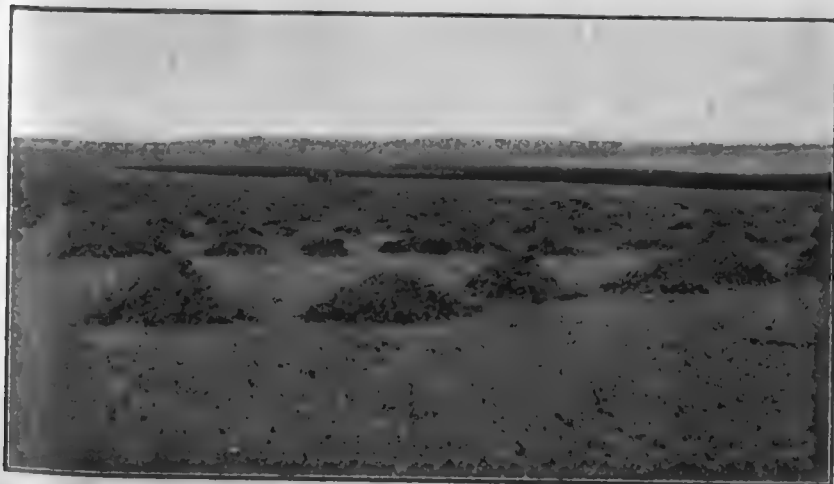
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First Cutting from a Southern Alberta Alfalfa Field



"One For Me; And One For You; And One For Me"

Mr. Gopher gets the big end of it every time; and Mr. Farmer has to take what Mr. Gopher does not care to eat. But when Mr. Farmer uses

"GOPHERCIDE"

"It Gets The Gophers, Every Time"

Then Mr. Farmer gets all his wheat, because Mr. Gopher has passed away—with all his family and his friends.

"Gophercide" is soluble strychnine—with the bitter taste completely disguised—that dissolves completely in warm water without the aid of acids or vinegar. Wheat soaked in "Gophercide" retains its deadly poison until eaten, and gets the gopher every time.

Get it now—poison some wheat—and sprinkle it about the gopher holes before the wheat begins to show above ground.

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13

Don't Be Caught This Spring Without Having Your Plows Equipped With CHRISTIANSEN ATTACHMENTS



Mulcher Plow Packer \$24.00

Surface or Sub-Surface Wheels \$22.00

1918 Model Plow Harrow, ready for field \$11.00

Horse or Tractor, any size. Ask for Prices.

Supplies of Drag Harrows are going to be limited this season. Our Plow Harrows on your plows, with one stroke, will do better work than two strokes later. 30,000 in use. You should use them.

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Club Special

10 CENTS EVERYWHERE

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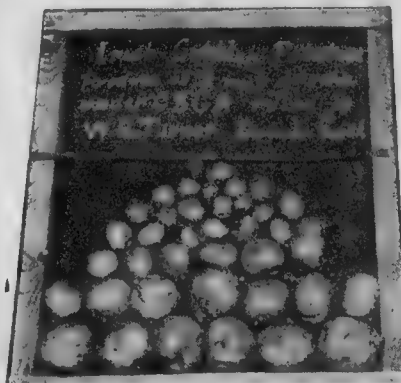
expensive owing to the loss of two seasons' crops. A second plan, and one often adopted, is to plow a clean stubble field early in the spring, keep the cultivator going at intervals until June 1, then sow the seed and pack the land if required. Weeds and some volunteered grain will come up with the grass, but they can be cut down with the mower before they seed, without injuring the growth of the young grass.

The grass may also be sown with a grain crop, just before or after the grain is sown, when one harrowing will cover both lots of seed. Care must be taken not to bury the grass seed too deep. It should not be sown on rough unprepared land. One of the objections to sowing this grass with a crop of grain is that, should a drought follow, the grain having the stronger growth absorbs all the moisture, leaving the tiny grass plants to perish, and should the season be a wet one or the soil strong, the grain will lodge and smother out the grass plants.—Expt. Farm Note.

SEED CORN SELECTION

I have been sowing seed corn under the C.S.G.A. rules for several years, but as the seed grown has been for our own use we have never registered it under the association rules. I may add that we have also been engaged in breeding new varieties of early maturing corn. I will try and briefly describe the methods employed in carrying on this work.

The ears of corn for the special seed plot are selected in the field for certain characteristics, viz., earliness, trueness to type and vigorous upright growth of stalks. In Manitoba it is necessary to



pick the seed ears before the first killing frost as severe frost destroys the vitality of the seed for germination purposes.

We take a one by four inch strip 8 feet long, inserting finishing nails about 3 inches apart; the selected ears are impaled on these nails and the strips are placed in tiers in a rack placed in a well ventilated granary loft. No one ear touches another. They are soon thoroughly dry. The vitality of seed ears is readily lowered by frost when there is moisture in the cob or kernel, but if the ears are well dried and kept in that state 40 below zero does not reduce the vitality of the seed.

Twenty ears are selected that are truest to type. The butt and tip kernels are removed. Six grains from each ear are placed in a germination test, but our seed corn treated as outlined invariably germinates 100 per cent. These ears are numbered from one to twenty, each one being used to plant a row 50 hills in length. As the corn tassels all barren stalks, suckers and weak stalks are pulled, one half of each row is detasselled to prevent self fertilization.

Each row is carefully studied to note vigorous stalk growth, early maturity, etc. At husking time the ears from each row are weighed separately to find the most productive strain to use for reproduction. In the next year's breeding plot, the best of the remaining seed ears are used for next year's main crop.

The above is improvement by selection. Improvement of field corn by breeding is a more complicated process, which would require considerable space to describe.

Best Varieties of Corn

We have worked to improve the following varieties by means of the special seed plot: Quebec Yellow, Quebec No. 28, Free Press, Golden Dent, Northwestern Dent, and Gehu. The only

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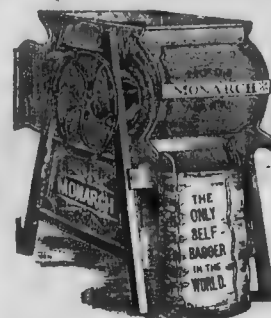
It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

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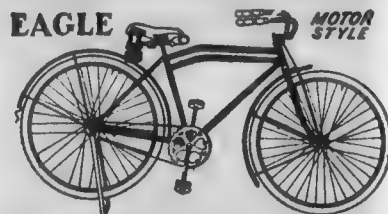
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COG GEAR SPRAY PUMPS ARE AT THE BOTTOM

Higher and higher go fruit prices. Greater and greater becomes the demand for it. More and more the importance of spraying is brought home to everyone, for marketable fruit must be perfect fruit and perfect fruit must be sprayed fruit.

Spraying results are therefore important, and MYERS COG GEAR SPRAY PUMPS will be found at the bottom of successful spraying operations everywhere for they are wonderfully efficient sprayers which operate 33 1/3% easier than others, are brass built, equipped with proven hose and nozzles, and throw a uniform, powerful, penetrating spray that gets "Spraying Results".

They come in so many styles and sizes that a big 64 page catalog is necessary to show them. We want you to ask for a copy of it, and when you spray next Spring, spray for results with a MYERS PUMP.

F.E. MYERS & BRO.
715 ORANGE ST. ASHLAND, OHIO.

variety we have bred long enough to fix the type is Improved Squaw. Of the varieties mentioned above the most dependable for maturing grain with us are Improved Squaw, Free Press and Gehu in the order named.

Home ripened corn usually gives better results than imported seed of the same variety. In 1915 and 1917 corn from imported seed was killed outright by the June frosts; corn of the same varieties from home breeding plots was either uninjured or came back. At the Brandon Experimental Farm in 1915 corn from home selected seed yielded two tons per acre more fodder than corn of the same varieties from imported seed. Our selected seed ripened several days earlier than imported seed in 1916. Improved Squaw corn ripened six days earlier than purchased seed of that variety, Northwestern Dent 10 days earlier than purchased seed.

As to yield per acre of shelled corn I may say that in 1916 corn from selected seed yielded twice as much per acre as corn of the same varieties from unselected or purchased seed. Corn here in 1917 was practically a failure, the only variety ripening was the native Squaw corn.

GORDON McLAREN.

Man.

MILLET-SORGHUM-SPELTZ

Q.—Is millet good feed for milch cows? When should it be sown and how much per acre?

A.—Millet hay is quite satisfactory for milch cows if not used in too large quantity. It is low in protein and therefore alfalfa hay or bran should be used with it. There are three types commonly grown—the foxtail millets, the barnyard millets and the broomcorn or Proso millets. The first is earlier and therefore better suited to western conditions. The leading varieties of foxtail millet are Hungarian, Siberian and Kurak. The seed is usually sown with a grain drill at from 20 to 30 pounds per acre, late in May or early in June. The crop may be either pastured off or cured as hay. Being very leafy, curing is some times difficult. The hay is quite suitable for all classes of stock, but is fed mostly to cattle.

Q.—Will sorghum grow in Saskatchewan so as to make feed? How much is sown per acre?

A.—We have grown many varieties of sorghum in our trial grounds here with the result that we can not recommend even the best of them for general use. The sorghums are warm climate crops, and although very drought-resistant, do not produce a satisfactory growth in our northern climate. If they are ever found to have a place in our agriculture it will probably be in the warm, dry areas, such as south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta.

The sorghums are usually planted in rows three or three and one-half feet apart, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. If tried in this country closer rows 15 to 20 pounds per acre would probably be found to result in larger yields of forage.

Q.—Which is the best for fattening hogs, barley or speltz?

A.—Barley is much to be preferred over the real speltz, but you probably have in mind emmer, which is often called speltz. Emmer is a wheat which retains the hull on threshing. The feeding value of the kernel is exactly the same as hard red spring wheat. The proportion of hull to kernel is, however, much larger than in barley. There is very little data on the comparative values of barley and emmer as foods for fattening hogs, but the available evidence favors barley for this purpose.—John Bracken, Prof. of Field Husbandry, Saskatchewan College of Agriculture.

ALBERTA SEED DISTRIBUTION

The government of Alberta purposes an Act at the present session of the legislature empowering the municipalities and local improvement districts to supply seed grain to farmers. The government will arrange to endorse, at some chartered bank to obtain the money at reasonable rates, these municipalities and L.I.D.'s, which are to receive the applications for seed grain and distribute the same, take the notes for it and make the collections when due. The secretary, as soon as he ascertains how much seed grain is required in his district, will notify A. E.



The Lever Hitch Tractor

THERE are four features you need in your tractor. These are: Traction, Economy, Light Weight, Speed.

Most tractors obtain traction by weight. The Nilson obtains traction by the lever and fulcrum principle through its Lever Hitch. The Lever Hitch carries the line of pull up over the drive wheel, and this pressure gives the drive wheels their traction, or "Grip."

The Nilson is the only five wheel tractor, with traction minus a lot of dead weight for which to buy fuel. Note the wide driving wheel surface in the illustration. The Nilson comes in two models, the Junior and the Senior. The Junior, as shown in the accompanying photograph, is three or four plow tractor depending on conditions.

The Senior is a four or five plow tractor.

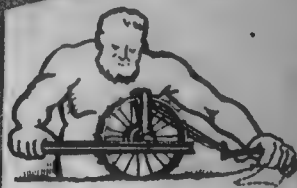
Last fall in Montana a Nilson Jr. plowed 1500 acres without stopping except for fuel and oil. The Nilson Senior has plowed and dragged 400 acres at the rate of 16 acres a day, on an average of 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline an acre. The Nilson Junior has a short turning radius of 18 feet, while that of the Senior is 17 feet.

The Nilson is the tractor with the famous Waukesha Motor, Hyatt Roller Bearings, Nilson Perfex Radiator, K-W Ignition with impulse starter and Bennett Air Cleaner. The Nilson is backed by four years' success in wet and dry soil, in flat and hilly country.

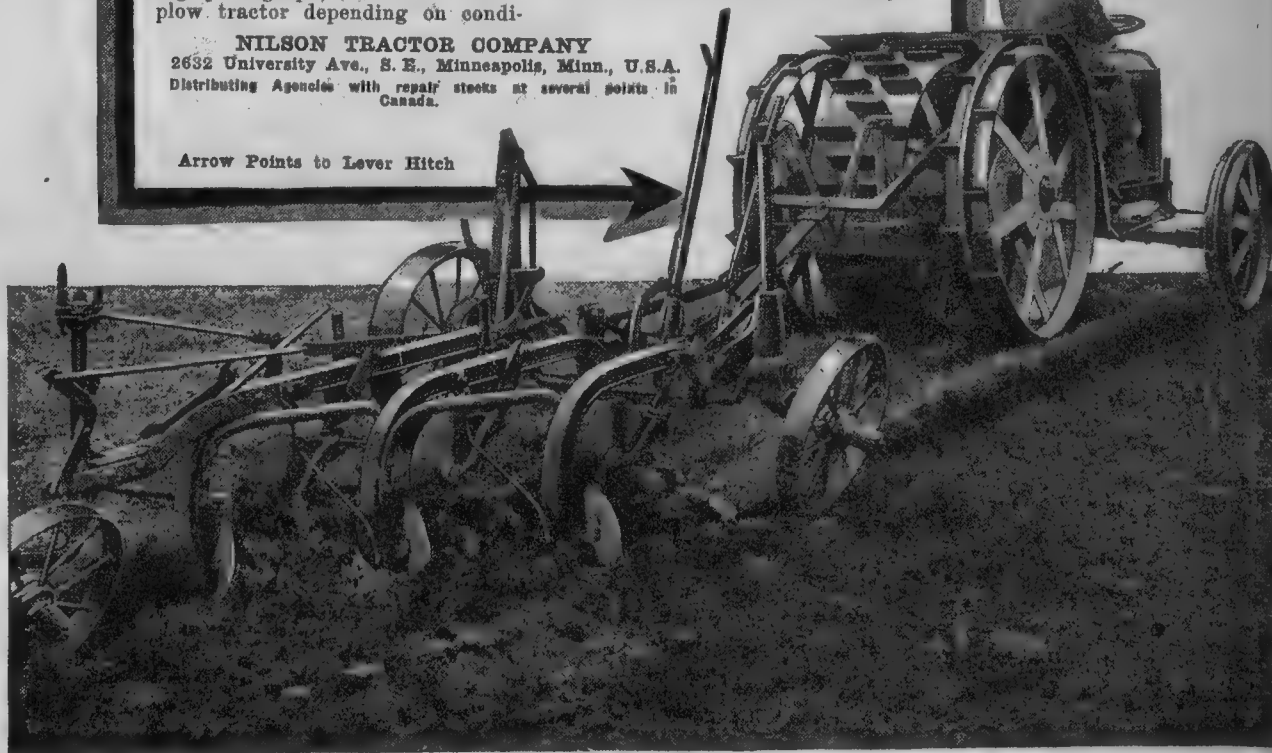
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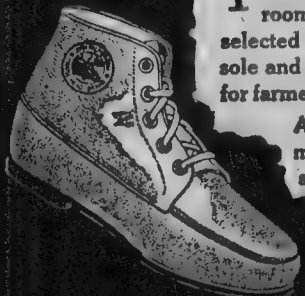
Arrow Points to Lever Hitch



The lever hitch carries the pull of the plows up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the harder the wheel grips the ground. Note the great width of driving wheel surface.



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THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof. Made from selected Skowhegan leather with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.

Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

Get a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

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"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ear where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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Treat your Seed with FORMALDEHYDE

Save Food ... Make Money

Thousands of tons of grain are destroyed in Western Canada yearly by Smut.

This is a totally unnecessary waste, because Standard Formaldehyde kills Smut.

With scarcity and high price of grain this year it is more necessary than ever to treat your grain with Formaldehyde.

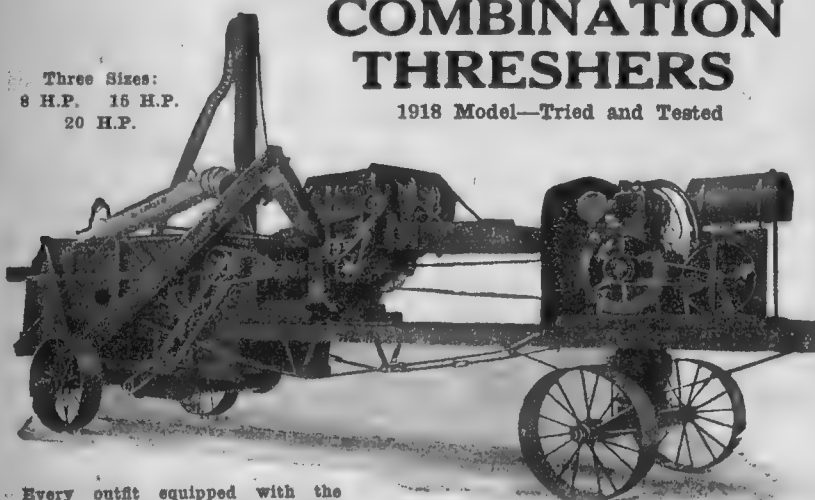
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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

CUSHMAN LIGHT-WEIGHT COMBINATION THRESHERS

Three Sizes:
8 H.P. 15 H.P.
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1918 Model—Tried and Tested



Every outfit equipped with the famous Cushman 2-cylinder light-weight engine.

8 H.P. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
15 H.P., Wind Stacker and Hand Feed.
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These outfits save crops and wherever used have proven most popular. When a better combination outfit is built Cushman will build it. Ask for full particulars.

"HOILAND" WILD OAT SEPARATOR

The one machine that does separate wild oats from tame oats. Write today for description.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of light-weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work

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Fanning Mills—"Holland" Wild Oat Separators—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountain and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers—Combination Threshing Outfits.

Wilson, Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, and he will arrange for the delivery of the same. In the meantime, any secretary who will write Mr. Wilson at Regina will get from him a circular, giving the prices at which the Dominion government will sell this seed grain, their proposition being to deliver it to the farmer as nearly as possible at cost.

In the parts of the province outside of rural municipalities and local improvement districts the Seed Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will arrange to supply seed grain to farmers whose crop has been so damaged during the year 1917 that they have not sufficient good seed to sow.

CANADA'S 1917 FIELD CROPS

The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, has issued its annual estimate of the yield, quality and value of the principal grain crops of Canada for the season of 1917, as compared with 1916. The total yield of wheat for Canada is returned as 233,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, as compared with 262,781,000 bushels from 15,369,709 acres in 1916. Of oats the total yield is 403,009,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels from 10,996,487 acres in 1916. The yield of barley is 55,057,750 bushels from 2,392,200 acres, as against 42,770,000 bushels from 1,802,996 acres in 1916. The average yields per acre of these crops are, in bushels, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1916 being placed within brackets: Wheat, 15.75 (17.10); oats, 30.25 (37.30); barley, 23 (23.72). The total yields in 1917 of the remaining crops are as follows: Rye, 2,857,200 bushels; peas, 3,026,340 bushels; beans, 1,274,000 bushels; buckwheat, 7,149,400 bushels; mixed grains, 16,157,080 bushels; flax-seed, 5,934,900 bushels; corn for husking, 7,762,700 bushels.

Values of Field Crops in Canada

The total farm values of the principal grain crops of 1917 are estimated to be as follows: Wheat, \$453,038,600, as against \$344,096,400 in 1916; oats, \$277,065,300, as against \$210,957,500; barley, \$59,654,400, as against \$35,024,000; rye \$6,267,200 as against \$3,196,000; peas \$10,724,100 as against \$4,819,000; beans \$9,493,400 as against \$2,228,000; buckwheat \$10,443,400 as against \$6,375,000; mixed grains \$18,801,750 as against \$9,300,900; flaxseed \$15,737,000 as against \$16,889,900 and corn for husking \$14,307,200 as against \$6,747,000. Adding the value of the root and fodder crops, which was published last November, the total value of the field crops of Canada is estimated at \$1,144,636,450, as compared with \$886,494,900 in 1916 and \$825,370,600 in 1915. The totals comprise grain crops \$875,532,350, compared with \$639,733,700 in 1916 and \$601,093,300 in 1915; potatoes and sugar beets \$81,598,200, compared with \$51,422,300 in 1916 and \$37,235,300 in 1915 and fodder crops \$187,505,900, compared with \$195,338,900 in 1916 and \$187,041,000 in 1915. The total value of \$1,144,636,450 for 1917 is the highest on record, and this is the first time that the value of the field crops of Canada has exceeded one billion dollars.

PASTURE CROPS

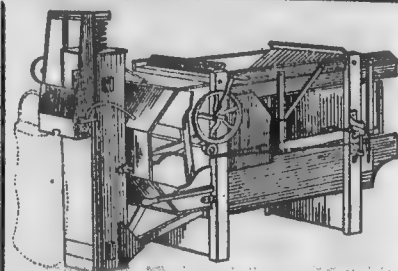
Q.—I have a field of about 20 acres which I plowed last fall and worked down, and as I need pasture for my milk cows that will be handy to my buildings I would like to seed this down so I could get pasture this summer. Would oats sown early in the spring, then sweet clover sown about May be all right, or would spring rye be better. How is sweet clover for standing the winter? Does a person have to sow it every year? I would like a pasture that would be good for four or five years without any more trouble.
—I. B. Kurmuir, Alta.

A.—In connection with the stand of pasture for four or five years, it would be necessary to seed down with a permanent pasture. In this case I would recommend the use of brome grass. With regard to the use of sweet clover, would say that this is quite hardy, but cannot be seeded to advantage with a nurse crop, so that this would not be a practical way of securing a stand. The use of spring rye for pasture would not give as good results as fall rye. It might be a good idea, in order to

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secure summer and fall pasture, to seed a mixture of fall rye and oats about April 15. Oats would give you summer pasture, the fall rye would come along and give you excellent fall and early spring pasture. This, however, does not give you the permanent pasture, and eventually you would have to use the grass crop, and in order to get that it might be well to start this year by seeding brome at the same time the oats are seeded, and thus get the permanent stand.—Nelson S. Smith, Agronomist, Olds School of Agriculture.

REGISTERED WHEAT AND POTATOES

An ordinary variety of farm seed, either wheat, oats, barley or potatoes, can be greatly improved by hand selection according to the methods of the C.S.G.A.—improved not only in yield, but in early maturing qualities and in the grade it will gain at the elevator. My first experience of the superior quality of registered wheat was in 1911, at Marquis, Sask. I had purchased a few bushels of registered Red Fife wheat in 1910, from which I obtained sufficient seed to sow 40 acres; part of a 160 acre field of summerfallow. In 1911 we had a good deal of rust and also an early frost. The 40 acre yield of pure Red Fife yielded 34 bushels per acre of wheat graded two Northern, while the rest of the field averaged 25 to 28 bushels per acre, one carload of this grading "feed" and the balance four Northern. The pure strain of seed yielded more heavily, and as it matured earlier suffered less damage from the frost and rust. This experience thoroughly convinced me of the benefits to be derived from the use of pure seed.

I have also found that greatly increased returns can be obtained from the potato crop by careful selection of the seed. Since 1913 I have been hand selecting Wee McGregor potatoes according to the methods prescribed by the C.S.G.A. This consists in digging a small plot by hand each year, keeping the tubers from each root together as dug. Then by careful comparison select five or six potatoes from 25 of the best hills, taking into consideration the yield, uniformity, trueness to type, freedom from disease, shallowness of eyes, etc. The tubers selected from each hill can be tied up in small bags in order to keep them separate. The succeeding season they are planted in individual rows and the process repeated at harvest time. Even two or three years selection will show a big improvement. In 1917 my registered plot yielded at the rate of 265 bushels per acre, as against 220 from my unimproved seed.

C. GENGE.

Sask.

BRITISH SEED CONTROL STATION

The establishment of a system of official control of seeds in England and Wales is announced in the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" (England) for December, 1917.

The opening of the official seed laboratory and the passing of an order requiring that the principal kinds of agricultural seeds be tested and when exposed for sale labelled with the essential facts in regard to their purity and vitality, is an evidence of the advance in the application of Science to Agriculture brought about by the vital needs of food production.

In opening the station, Mr. Prothero, president of the board of agriculture, said that a good deal of inferior seed found its way to the farmer, and during the war the inferiority had increased. Owing to the closing of some agricultural colleges and the reduction of the staffs of others there had been less seed-testing during the war than usual. The increases of food production was a matter of national importance, and good seed was one of the most essential requisites for that increased production. The farmer must be provided with a supply of pure seed of good germinative power.

In Canada we have had a seed laboratory at Ottawa since 1902 and one at Calgary since 1907. During the last year 12,431 samples were tested at Ottawa and 13,547 at Calgary.

VALUE OF C.S.G.A. RULES

What experience I have gained in growing seed under C.S.G.A. rules shows that the seed is improved by the methods of selection in somewhat the same manner as line breeding in cattle, which, if carefully carried out, gives a distinct type to the whole herd. I got more improvement in quality than in yield. To work a seed plot is all right and very interesting to those who have the time to spare, but in these times of scarcity of labor it would tend to hinder rather than help those who are short of help. If the land is put into as good shape as it can be, the best seed used after being put through a good fanning mill several times, will not be far, if any, behind the other as regards growing grain for commercial trade. As we all know, there are good, plump kernels in short heads. That is where some believe in the C.S.G.A. rules. They do away with that breed through hand selection and the seed plot.

H. G. PROTHERO.

Irma, Alta.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING

A great deal of work can be done in the winter months on the farm to help on with the spring work. Get your

harness repaired and oiled up. Put all the harness that you are not using out of the stable in the winter months as the air in most stables seems to make them hard and stiff. Take your harrows and get the teeth sharpened, or if you have a small forge you can easily sharpen them yourself. In tempering them do not make them too hard. Sharpen their prongs as they do better work. Look at your drill and see what repairs it needs. See that each spout sows the same quantity of seed. There are a lot of drills that sow very irregularly and it shows up very bad when it comes up. A little work in the very early spring and you can line up and fix them yourself. Next go after your plows and see what they need. Examine the wheels and if they have much play, get new bushings. Look and see that the beams are not sprung and see that your colters are not under 10 inches in diameter as when they get that small they cannot go down far enough.

See if the disc harrows need sharpening or new boxings, and see if when the harrow is set to cut that it is not down at both sides and up in the middle. See that your packer has good boxes. Get the seed cleaned up early so you will know how much you

have got and whether you will have to buy or not. Clean it well and measure or weigh it. See how much horse feed you have and have enough on hand to put you through the spring work so you will not be losing good time in the spring running around trying to get feed. Also look well after the horses and get them in the best working shape you can. The collars should fit them well, not too tight or yet too big. If you have a young colt to put in be very careful and do not over work him at the start, but give him lots of time the first week until he gets hardened up. Manure should be disposed of. Get your potato patch manured so that you can plow it in in the spring and put all you can out on what you are going to summerfallow, unless you desire to put it in a pile on account of weed seeds.

The wagon box may be fixed up so you will not be spilling wheat all the way from the granary to the field and back again. Get your small tools gathered up so you will know where to find them when you want them. See that you have enough whiffletrees on each machine so you will not have to keep changing them every time you change machines. Last, but not least, take care of yourself so as not to be weakened

The "Farmer's Special"

WILD OATS
and
BUCKWHEAT

Gets Them All



We have agents in every town. Take a sample of your grain in for a demonstration. Write us for a fully illustrated catalogue showing our full line of mills made in four sizes: 24 ins., 30 ins., 40 ins., and 52 ins. Also our "Rotary" and "Marvel" Picklers, the best on the market.

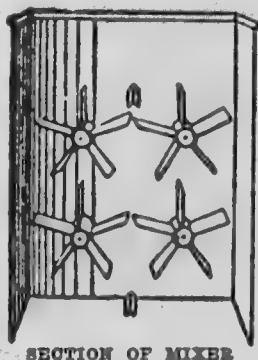
The "Farmer's Special" is the best Mill on the market for separating wild oats from wheat and the only mill that will separate the wild buckwheat from the other grain. All our mills are equipped with a special screen for separating the wild buckwheat and weed seed and these are delivered separate from other grains.

Note the Special Features Found in No Other Mill

- 1.—Special screen for taking out the wild buckwheat and all weed seeds.
- 2.—Vertical air blast that actually weighs the grain.
- 3.—Wild oats delivered separate from everything else.
- 4.—Makes separation based on the difference in weight that can be made in no other way.
- 5.—Zinc screens used which cost double the amount of steel screen.
- 6.—Strongest frame construction on the market.
- 7.—Double the cleaning surface of any other mill of the same size.
- 8.—On the No. 3 and 4 mill we deliver all screenings out from under the mill.

THE "Rotary Automatic" Pickler

The "Rotary" Pickler has been on the market for three years and given entire satisfaction, as shown by the sales increasing every year. More sold than all other makes combined. It works on the rotary principle and turns the grain over several times and mixes the solution and grain together. The weight of grain runs the machine. It is self-operating and will pickle as fast as a man can shovel the grain.



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"ROTARY AUTOMATIC"

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This Tractor has made good!

We've built Tractors for over ten years in Canada and the "Beaver" is one of our popular small machines. It's easier to handle than an Automobile on account of seven speeds forward and reverse.

It's a perfect one-man outfit and up-keep costs are practically nothing.

BEAVER TRACTOR
12-24 Four Cylinder.
Weight 5800 lbs.
"Keeps Working all the Time"

The Beaver has a Heavy Duty Motor that stands up to the work, special friction transmission, Dixie Magneto with impulse starter, Internal gears—everything the latest and best.

Rated Horsepower GUARANTEED on Kerosene!



When you buy a Goold, Shapley & Muir Tractor you're given a strong guarantee that we'll back up to the letter. Write for Catalog and prices for early delivery.

We also manufacture the Ideal Junior 12-24 Two-Cylinder and 15-30 Two-Cylinder Tractors and a full line of Gas, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines; Windmills; Grain Grinders; Pumps; Tanks; Steel Saw Frames; etc., etc. Write for Catalog.

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This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks.

Wooden Buildings rot under the stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money. Concrete won't rot.

Rats are another source of leakage—they gnaw their way through all kinds of buildings—except Concrete, which is rat proof.

Fire on a farm usually means total loss because of the lack of water-pressure. Concrete cannot burn—another leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. These conditions can be entirely remedied by building the wells, water tanks, septic tanks and barn floors of Concrete.

There's a type of waste that is peculiar to the farm that is built of old-style materials. For instance, mud was never intended for the paving of a feeding lot. Build your feeding floor of Concrete, and there will not be a single kernel lost.

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there is low haulage cost and free access for all types of vehicle—any hour, any day, any season. You are surely using Concrete on your farm—you find it makes for true economy, because it never needs repairs. The same notable feature of concrete makes it the only practical material for economical road-building. Only by having Permanent Highways of Concrete can the farmer run his motor car or drive his team where and when he please—in quick time and in all weather.



by sickness when the spring rush begins.

J. McCONNELL,
Carnduff, Sask.

POTATO CONFERENCE

A new feature of farmers' week at Winnipeg was the Potato Conference held on Wednesday, February 20, and at which the whole potato situation, from soil cultivation and selection of varieties to the final marketing, was thoroughly discussed. The Conference was held under the joint auspices of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, and the Manitoba branch of the C.S.G.A. As the result of the conference, and advisory board of eleven were appointed to deal with potato problems. Professor Harrison of the M.A.C. is temporary convenor. One of the duties of the council will be to prepare the way for a provincial co-operative association for handling potatoes next year.

At the morning session President Reynolds of the agricultural college stated that the need for greater potato production was well-known and what the conference was mainly interested in was how to produce the greatest quantity and the most acceptable market varieties. Manitoba potatoes, he said, are, speaking broadly, a badly mixed lot, and improvement along lines of uniformity as to variety and size was desirable. Superintendent McKillican of the experimental farm at Brandon, in discussing soil cultivation for potatoes, stated that their experiments gave the best results and yields by planting about May 14, rather than later. Planting further apart than two and one-half feet between the rows and 12 inches between sets has resulted in smaller yields in every case. He recommended the flat rather than the hill method as better suited to a dry climate. Six cultivations instead of three had resulted in an increase of 30 bushels per acre. For fertilizer, well rotted barnyard manure plowed in so deep that it would not come in contact with the potatoes was recommended by Mr. McKillican.

H. Stephenson, of Portage la Prairie, who is a large grower, stated that last year he planted 1,000 bushels of seeds and took out 10,000 bushels of potatoes. He chose the land most badly in need of summerfallow, and plowed this in the fall to start the weeds. A little later it was harrowed, and then in the spring he plowed deep and packed and harrowed. He used a planter and put the sets 32 inches between the rows and 12 inches between sets. After planting he turned the harrow upside down and ran over the land to level it off. Then, reversing the harrows, he kept on harrowing until the potatoes were four inches high. After that the cultivator was used every week, but never more than one inch deep. The seed was treated with formaldehyde in the same proportions as for wheat. This is done by spreading the potatoes out and sprinkling thoroughly and leaving them over night. They were cut while wet, of a good size to the set, and then sprinkled with land plaster to retain moisture in the sets.

L. H. Newman, secretary of the C.S.G.A. gave in detail the methods for producing registered seed potatoes, and stating also how reliable seed may be procured. S. A. Bedford, stated that the average yield in Manitoba over a period of 10 years had been only 160 bushels per acre, which was far below the possibility. Potatoes should only be planted on mellow land well drained. Seed should be good, sound, free from disease and should be selected while the potatoes were being dug in the fall, kept carefully all winter, and cut in good sized sets with two to three eyes in each before planting. His method of cultivation would be to plow ten inches deep in the fall, if possible. In sandy loam he would harrow and pack in the fall also. In clay he would leave the land rough for the frost to mellow and break it down. He would then spring harrow or cultivate as often as possible to get the weeds started. Planting should be done from May 15 to May 20. Before planting the land should be rolled and furrowed three inches deep, three feet apart, in which the sets of 12 inches apart should be made. He preferred plowing potatoes in to using the planter.

Hot Beds and Cold Frames

Where the spring season is late and cool a most valuable arrangement in the preparation of any garden is a small hot bed, called such because it makes use of artificial heat. The cold frame is very similar, but only utilizes the sun's rays for heat. The hot bed is principally used in the production of early vegetable plants which may be transplanted to a cold frame or directly into the outdoor gardens later in the spring. The season can thus be advanced anywhere from two weeks to two months over crops sown directly in the ground. Tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, carrots, celery, lettuce, etc., can thus be planted in the hot bed in order to get any early start. Hot beds can often be utilized for starting flowering plants, as well, which can be transplanted outdoors if the danger of frost is over.

Hot Beds
In Gardening in Saskatchewan, a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture of that province, the following instructions are given for the construction and operation of hot beds and cold frames:

"For the successful production of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, pumpkins and other plants which require a long growing period, it is necessary to make use of hot beds. The form of hot bed usually employed consists of an enclosure covered with cash and heated by fermenting stable manure. A very serviceable hot bed can be made by constructing a box five feet wide, three feet high in front, four feet high at the back and of any length desired. This should be placed in a well sheltered location, with the lower side to the south and then filled to a depth of about two feet with well compacted horse manure containing a sufficient quantity of straw or other litter to prevent it packing solid. The manure should be covered with five or six inches of good garden soil, and the top of the bed should be closed in with glass sash. Storm window sash will do if regular hot bed sash are not available.

Operation of Hot Beds
"In Saskatchewan the hot bed should be prepared about the end of March. No seed should be sown until the temperature has become constant which will be in from three to five days after the bed has commenced to heat at which time the temperature should be about 55 to 60 degrees. Before seeding destroy all weed growth, then sow seeds in rows about five or six inches apart. Sow fairly thick and later thin out to allow plenty of room, as close planting will cause plants to grow tall and weakly. Sufficient head room is as important in the hot bed as is heat.

"While the plants are in the hot bed, care must be taken to supply plenty of water and to keep the temperature as uniform as possible. The morning is the best time to water the hot bed. Late watering reduces the temperature too much during the night. By watering in the morning the plants and soil get a

chance to dry off and warm up during the heat of the day. Soft water slightly warmed should always be used. On bright days the bed is likely to become too hot owing to the action of the sun on the glass, and it will be necessary to ventilate by slightly raising the sash on the side away from the wind. If moisture collects on the under side of the sash, ventilation is required. During cold nights it may be necessary to cover the sash with blankets, sacks or other coverings to prevent the temperature falling too low. For tomatoes the temperature should range from 75 to 85 degrees during the day and may go down to 60 degrees at night. Cabbage, cauliflower and celery require a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees during the day and may go as low as 40 at night without harming the plants. A good thermometer should be kept in the hot bed at all times, so that the temperature can be accurately known. When plants are from three to four weeks old additional ventilation

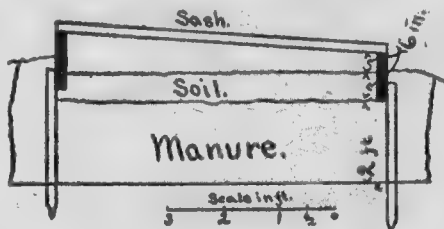
should be given during the day to harden them.

Cold Frames

"To get the best results, plants should be transplanted from the hot bed to a cold frame, and left there for some time before being finally planted out in the garden. The cold frame is constructed in exactly the same way as the hot bed, except that no manure is provided for heating. This treatment makes the plants vigorous and stocky and better able to withstand the outside conditions. While in the cold frame the plants require very little water. The final transplanting can usually be done with safety about June 1. The plants should be set out in the evening or on a cloudy day, given plenty of water and provided with some shelter such as cans or shingles to protect the plants against wind and sun until the roots have become firmly established."

Many strawberry plants are lost every year through ordering from distant nurseries. Strawberry plants are about the least satisfactory stock the nurseryman ever handles. They heat in transit and unless carefully set out, a large number of living plants die from being set either too high or too low. The ideal way to transplant strawberry plants is to move them only a short distance on a cloudy day.

Never before was there better reason for getting your seed order in early. As garden seeds will be scarce this year, any good seed that has been carried over should be used, but it should first be tested to ascertain its reliability. The seed may be tested by being placed for a few days in a warm place between two damp blotters.



Cross Section of a Dug-in Hot Bed. The Digging for This Kind Should be Done the Previous Autumn.



This Hot Bed is Banked with Manure to Help Keep Out the Frost

RENNIE'S SEEDS For Better Gardens

"EVERY back yard should be used for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables"—says the Food Controller's Bulletin. Market Gardens must be worked to capacity. But all this effort is wasted unless the seeds sown are capable of producing sturdy, vigorous plants. Plant Rennie's War Garden Seeds and insure a full crop!

For Planting Mar. 1st to Apr. 15th Order NOW!

Cabbage	pkt.	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	oz.	1 lb.
Danish Summer Roundhead	.10			0.90	2.75
Cauliflower					
Rennie's Danish Drouth-Resisting	.15 & .25	1.00	1.85	3.50	10.00
Celery					
Paris Golden Yellow (Extra Select)	.15	.60	1.10	2.00	
Onion	pkt.	oz.	1 lb.	lb.	
Rennie's Extra Early Red	.05	.35	1.00	3.75	
Radish—Cooper's Sparkler	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
Tomato—Market King	.10	.60	1.75		
Rennie's Improved Beefsteak	.10	.75	2.50		
Pansy—Rennie's XXX Exhibition Mixture				.25	
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LOOK FOR THE STARS

Our 1918 Catalogue should be in your hand by now. It is your patriotic duty to consult it at every opportunity. Our Government insists we must produce more. Start right, then, and be sure and sow good seed—RENNIE'S SEEDS. Look for the special star border bargains in our Catalogue—it will pay you to do so.

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The Demand is Great
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Write us for Prices We can save you Money

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Trim Your Wall Paper

With a Twist of the Wrist. Like this.



Any child can do it with our "Seal of Quality" ready-trimmed rolls. No more tiresome trimming with scissors—no more sticky paper all over your floors. All you do is cut the outside wrapper, give the ends a slight twist, and off they come.

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Colorings and designs are exquisite and we have a very large stock to choose from. See our Agent in your locality, or write us today for large free Sample Book.

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Winnipeg—Calgary

LARGE SAMPLE BOOK FREE
Please send me Wall Paper Samples.
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Address _____

LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions, which will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges on all empty coops sent out. We also guarantee to pay the express charges on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds. No shipment is too large for us, so get together, and if you have not sufficient to ship yourself, co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received.

Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your nearest station. Here are our prices, which are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th April, 1918, on poultry only.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c	No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 22c	
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 22c	

The above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 22c	Geese, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c	Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 14c
	Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 50c

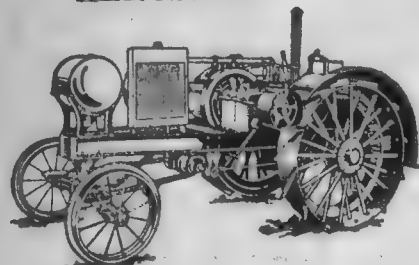
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Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment

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Place Your Confidence in the Tractor that has Proven Its Worth in Canada

WATERLOO BOY ONE - MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR



That the Waterloo Boy Tractor has proven its worth is certified to by letters from farmer users which we will be glad to mail to any address on request.

THE REAL WAR-TIME TRACTOR

It does most work at the smallest cost; burns kerosene, the cheapest fuel. Mechanism so simple a boy can operate it all day long. Remarkably strong and efficient, requiring the minimum of repair or attention.

New Price Now In Effect. New Price is Less Duty. Write For It.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor Co. of Canada
WINNIPEG LTD.

"Economy" Return Flue Stock Feed Cookers

An Article Every Farmer or Stock Raiser Needs

To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Brooding and Rearing Chicks

How to Save and Rear Them with the Minimum Loss

By Prof. M. C. Herner

It would appear from what information we can gather by coming in contact with farmers and poultry raisers that most of them have a good deal more difficulty in brooding and rearing chicks than in hatching them. Probably knowing what the little fellows need in the first two weeks of their life is the most important point in rearing them. Chilling or overcrowding is an important thing to be guarded against.

In regard to brooding by artificial means it is necessary that the brooder be heated up to about 100 degrees to 110 degrees under the hover. There is but very little danger of overheating chicks unless the brooder is poorly ventilated. It is always good practice to keep the brooder too warm rather than too cold. If a brooder has been used previously it is best to scrub the floor and the hover with water having a small quantity of zenoleum or other disinfectant added. This will help to guard against white diarrhoea, and keep the brooder sweet and clean.

Portable Hovers Best

In regard to the use of brooders we hope to see the day when all out door brooders will be discarded and no new ones built for farm use at least. Such brooders are not as satisfactory as a portable hover complete with lamp and a colony house in which to use it. These brooders will only accommodate a limited number of chicks up to a certain age, after which there is always danger of overcrowding them. They are very difficult to keep at a uniform temperature all the time and, moreover, owing to the limited space the chicks cannot be kept inside during cold rainy weather without having the floor all messed up in a short time. No matter how much care is taken such a brooder full of chicks is very difficult to handle. The price of such a brooder is usually higher than the portable hover. Of course, it is not as high as the portable hover and the colony house put together but then the colony house can be used all the year round whereas the outdoor brooder is only good for brooding chicks.

The size of type of hover to get will depend on the number of chicks to be raised. When there are only 100 or so one hover or 100 chicks capacity is all right, but when 300 or 400 are to be raised a coal burning stove brooder would be best. The price of the former ranges from \$12.00 to \$15.00 while the latter runs between \$20.00 and \$25.00. For the former a colony house 6 ft. by 8 ft. would be quite large enough, and for the latter it should be about 8 ft. by 10 ft. The advantage of these colony houses is that the hover or stove can be taken out when the chicks are old enough, the roosts put in and the chickens housed in it until they are nearly full grown. In an outdoor brooder this is impossible.

Other Brooding Contrivances

Chicks can be brooded with other than the manufactured appliances where only a few are raised, but there will be more work. A hot water jug put in a small box will brood a dozen or so quite nicely. A lantern can also be utilized in making a home-made brooder. The commercial lines of brooders are, however, so far superior to the home-made articles, and so reasonable in price, that it is hardly worth while to bother with a home-made one.

The first few days chicks have to be taught everything. They will stray away from the hovers and die from exposure unless a guard wire is put up around it to prevent them from straying. Usually an inch mesh wire a foot high, placed a foot away from the hover all round will prevent straying until they are old enough to know where the hen is. Usually after they are 3 or 4 days old this can be taken down and the chicks allowed to run around the whole house. Again a few days later they should be allowed to run outside. An inch mesh wire four feet high should be put up allowing for a yard or pen about 15 x 20 feet for a week or two. After this age they generally

find their way back to the house even after straying away a considerable distance.

Advantages Over Hen

In comparing the brooder or hover with the hen we find there is less trouble with disease, fewer deaths, no chicks trampled to death and no lice to contend with when the brooder is used. Hens if they are nervous and irritable often trample chicks to death. If allowed to run they also often drag their brood through the wet grass till they get chilled and die from exposure.

On most farms the hens are still used for brooding the chicks. Where this is done they should be thoroughly dusted with some reliable insect powder just

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c
Old Hens, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Turkeys, per lb. 23c
Geese, per lb. 18c

Old birds in good condition. We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates. The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

FARMERS who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment. You will prove yourself that we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c
Hens, per lb. 22c-23c
Ducks, per lb. 28c-30c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 23c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c

These prices guaranteed for one month from date, f.o.b. Winnipeg. All these prices are for poultry in marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE MAKER OF "My Own Gopher Poison"



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Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd. Anton Michelson Manager
WINNIPEG CANADA

before hatching time. If body lice do come on the chicks it is well to put a drop or so of some oil, vaseline or lard on the head and under the wings to rid them of these lice. Only one hen should be put in a coop, and the coops should be placed far enough apart so that the chicks from one coop will not stray over to the other when they are stronger and when the old hen is likely to peck them to death. It is also best to keep chicks of different sizes separate as much as possible so that the smaller ones will get a proper chance. The coops should be bright and airy, so that the mother hen can be comfortable. They should be so arranged that they can be closed up at night to keep out weasels and rats. The coops should be moved to new clean and grassy spots every few days.

Feeding the Chicks

As far as feeding goes there are hardly two persons agreed on details in connection with feeding. The principles of feeding are however the same even if we differ in methods. Chicks do not require anything to eat for the first 36 hours after hatching. Nature has provided enough for them up to this time. The first feed can be made of three parts of stale bread moistened in milk and pressed out and mixed with one part of a hard boiled egg cut up fine, shell and all. This should be fed three times a day. In addition some grain should be fed. Small cracked wheat is about as good as anything. Commercial chick feed is best but it is usually pretty high in price. Pin head or granulated oatmeal mixed with this small wheat makes a very good combination. Feed this two or three times a day, alternating with the stale bread as above. If milk is available give them all they will drink. Feed it sweet or sour but do not change from one to the other. The milk may cause looseness of the bowels but this can again be contracted to some extent at least by feeding dry mash.

Feed-wheat, oats and barley, equal parts, finely chopped, will make almost an ideal mash for chicks from hatching time to maturity. A little granulated charcoal should be added. Little chicks will eat as much of dry mash as of anything else they can get. Feed it in pans so arranged that the old hen cannot scratch it out and waste it. Better put it under a small slatted run where no hens can get at it. Of course there will be no trouble from outside hens if the chicks are reared away from the old hens as they should be. A few shovelful of coarse sand should be thrown somewhere near the coops. This takes the place of grit. But few farmers seem to realize the real value of the dry mash. There is nothing like it combined with buttermilk as a drink for growing chicks. It should be fed in small, fairly low dishes with inch mesh wire lying in on top of the mash. Meat or table scraps may take the place of milk when it is not available. All grain should be hopper fed at about four weeks of age, also the dry mash. Bread and eggs should be dropped at 10 days to two weeks old. Whole grain should gradually take the place of the cracked grain.

THE BROOD SOW AND LITTER

Those who have been long engaged in the breeding of swine know that the new-born pig is the main-stay of hog production. The much-needed expansion of the industry depends largely upon the number and quality of the pigs that are raised. Many pigs are lost and many more are developed below their capacity because of careless treatment during their first weeks of life.

1. Have the sow in good physical condition at parturition.
2. Give the sow a small feed of shorts and skim milk slop for two days before parturition.
3. In the farrowing pen place a 2 in. by 4 in. scantling 8 inches from the floor and 6 inches or 8 inches from the wall to prevent the sow from lying too close to the wall.
4. Provide the sow with a small amount of clean bedding.
5. Be on hand during the act of "pigging" to lend assistance in case of abnormal presentations.
6. Remove the mucus from each

pig's nose as soon as it is born so as to allow breathing.

7. If the sow is feverish, restless, and consequently irritable, place the new-born pigs in a basket warmed by a hot-water bottle until the sow shall have finished farrowing; when the youngsters can be placed to the teats without having been injured.

8. Remove the after-birth and soiled bedding from the pen and bury it.

9. Do not disturb the sow by offering her feed for twelve hours after farrowing but provide water to quench her thirst.

Feeding After Farrowing

When twelve-hours have elapsed give the sow a thin slop of shorts and skin milk. A 250 or 300 lb. sow should receive two pounds of shorts mixed with one half gallon of milk for the first meal. Then as each day passes, add two pounds of shorts and two pounds of milk for each pound of shorts until the sow is receiving from ten to twelve pounds of shorts plus the milk in the proper proportion. Then begin to reduce the shorts at the rate of one pound daily replacing it with ground barley or corn meal until the ration consists of one half shorts and one half barley, or corn plus the milk. Therefore, in fourteen to sixteen days the sow will be on full feed.

As soon as the pigs are able to move about, all should be placed on pasture, for it is indispensable to economical growth. If scours appear among the pigs, reduce the sow's feed, give her a dose of epsom salts and each pig a teaspoonful of castor oil. If thumps develop the remedy consists in reducing the sow's feed and compelling the pigs to take plenty of exercise. The pigs should be induced to eat as quickly as possible. This can be done by feeding the sow in a low, flat trough, into which the pigs will soon learn to go. This accomplished, provide a separate trough enclosed within a creep so as to exclude the sow and give the pigs a feed of shorts and ground oats mixed with skim milk. Keep all the troughs clean and so prevent the pigs from swallowing filth and germs which cause digestive disorders.

The care during "pig-hood" determines the kind of hog that will be produced in the end. The milk-fat must never be lost, nor the pig's capacity to consume and assimilate food, weakened. Always use judgement in feeding and thereby prevent the pigs from acquiring the habit of getting "off-feed." Plan to feed so as to grow strong bone and muscle and to that end use an abundance of bone and muscle producing feeds. Insist upon plenty of exercise, but provide shade. Remember that a badly raised pig never goes into the pork barrel showing a profit, whereas a well raised pig will amply repay for the time, feed and labor invested.

SILAGE FOR FARM STOCK

The value of silage for the dairy cow is well understood, but its value for beef animals and sheep is not so well known. For dry cows a ration of 30 pounds of silage, 4 to 5 pounds of alfalfa hay and the run of a straw stack will not only carry them through the winter, but keep them gaining consistently. When the cows were suckling calves they were fed a little grain. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it cost 46 cents less to make a hundred pounds gain on steers fed silage than on steers dry fed.

Silage was also found to be good for sheep. Three to four pounds of silage, half a pound of alfalfa hay and half a pound of oats per day for a breeding ewe of 150 pounds gave very good results. Silage is a great milk producer and should usually be limited just previous to and following lambing time.

This silage was made from corn that was nearly mature. This is an important point. Much better silage can be made from corn that is nearly mature than from corn that is immature. Nearly mature corn makes a sweet silage, while immature corn makes a sour silage that has a lower feeding value than the other. Another point is that the silage must not be mouldy.

Mating Time Is Here

Now's the time to put your hens and roosters in the pink of condition with Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

If you want chicks that will live and develop rapidly—if you want early broilers—if you want pullets that will develop into early winter layers, then feed the parent stock—



Makes Poultry Healthy—Makes Hens Lay

Here are a few of the valuable ingredients in Pan-a-ce-a: *Nux Vomica*, a nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime*, a shell former; *Hyposulphite of Soda*, an internal antiseptic; *Quassia*, an appetizer; *Iron*, to enrich the blood.

There's a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and it's to make your poultry healthy—it's to make your hens lay—it's to make your chicks grow. Guaranteed.

Packages, 35c, 85c and \$1.75.
25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

A Worm Expeller. A Conditioner for Spring Work.

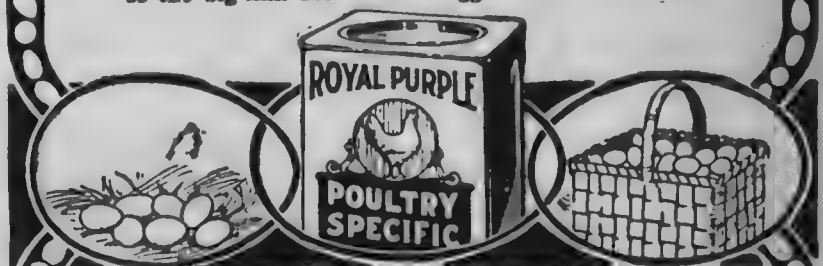
DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.



It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

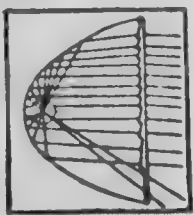
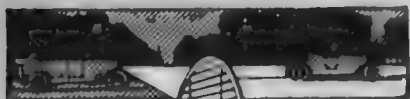
80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

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You must have a proper law
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A Better Light for Motorists

The abovediagram shows
how the New Osgood Lens
throws all the light outward and
downward—74% more light on the
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910% more road light compared with
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Harness Your Ford for Greater Production

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PROFITABLE**
4-Horse Tractor
power guaranteed,
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Best for its cost.
Easily operated by
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Moore Light Bldg., 1450 Albert St.
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IMPROVED FARM WANTED

Half-Section or Section in Central Sas-
katchewan or Alberta, close to station.
Owners only.

FOR EXCHANGE

Half Section, 40 miles from Winnipeg—
good farming district, good water—for
land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. If in-
terested in either, write in first instance
Box 12, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

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The Instrument
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Plays all makes of **\$22.50** up
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to the best 10 inch Records. Plays on
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FREE Illustrated Booklets. Splen-
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Western Distributors:

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404 Builders Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Automobile

A bill has just been passed by the Manitoba legislature requiring that dimmers be used on all automobile headlights. A committee of the Manitoba Automobile League has been authorized by the legislature to approve of dimmers submitted to them. The enactment of regulations requiring the attachment and use of dimmers to cars should be an excellent thing. They are required by law practically everywhere in the United States. There is nothing more disconcerting and dangerous to automobile driving than the blinding glare of strong headlights. This is especially true of high-powered cars which are able to exercise somewhat more of a monopoly over road space than lighter ones. Of course the putting of dimmers on cars will not remedy the trouble if drivers do not make use of them. There are plenty of cars with dimmers attached now which are not used simply because drivers have not sufficient consideration for the other fellow to switch them on. The change will make for greater safety and comfort in driving.

INCREASE IN ALBERTA LICENSES

The Provincial Government of Alberta has decided on an increase of the fees for motor cars in Alberta. The new fees went into effect on the first of the year and represent about a twenty per cent. increase all round. The entire proceeds of the licenses will go towards the road funds of the Province.

In the past the fees have been based on horse-power rating, the fee being 50 cents per horse-power but in future the rate will be fixed by the length of wheel base from hub to hub. The schedule is as follows:—

Not exceeding 100 inches	\$15.00
" " 105 "	17.50
" " 110 "	20.00
" " 115 "	22.50
" " 120 "	25.00
" " 125 "	27.50
" " 130 "	30.00
" " 135 "	32.50

Over 135 inches 35.00

Figuring on this basis the license fee for a Ford with 96-inch wheel base is \$15. The old rate was \$12.50. The fee for an electric car was formerly \$10, and in future it will be \$15. No increase has been made in the fee for motor cycles which still stands at six dollars.

THE GASOLINE SITUATION

Much information and misinformation has been told and published in recent months with regard to the gasoline situation in the United States. A great deal of this is based on hearsay and is misleading. There are sources of information from which can be had at least the production of gasoline in that country (the United States Bureau of Mines), and from this basis it is not a very far cry to a reasonable estimate of its various uses, waste, etc.

The average daily production of gasoline at this time is given as 6,849,000 gallons. Taking the daily production mentioned as a basis to work from, an approximation of the various uses and abuses to which this supply is subjected would be about as follows:—

	Per cent.	Gallons
Wasted for various causes	22	1,500,000
Commercial cars, daily needs	19	1,300,000
Passenger cars, daily needs	29.2	2,000,000
Motor boats, stationary and traction engines, airplanes, cleaning, etc.	30	2,049,000

A total of 100 6,849,000
Equalling the production given.

Itemized Wastage

The wastage given as 1,500,000 gals. itemizes about as follows:—

	Per cent.	Gallons
Tank wagon losses	0.1	67,000
Waste at garages	1.0	67,000
Used for washing (unnecessarily)	1.5	108,000
Motors running idle	2.2	150,000
Leaky and poorly adjusted carburetors	4.0	271,400
Needless use of cars	18.0	897,400

21.8 1,493,800
This is approximately 1,500,000 gallons, or 21.8, about 22 per cent. In other words, nearly a quarter of production is wasted. The U. S. war need is estimated

at 959,000 gallons, or 14 per cent. of the daily production, as against 1,500,000 gallons, or 22 per cent. wastage, leaving a daily balance, over war needs, of 534,800 gallons, available for other purposes. Discussing the various losses or wastages referred to, all of us have noticed the amount of gasoline spilled from tank wagons in filling gasoline cans, inattention to handling, and draining hose in filling underground tanks, etc. Small? Perhaps, but many cases multiply wastage. Who has not seen the waste at garages by the over-running of tanks on cars when filling, the use of unnecessary gas, bountifully used in washing, and for the innumerable other reasons the garage owner knows too well. Add to these the useless practice of running motors idle, a thing without excuse, and the "shooting" of a cold motor upon starting out in the morning, and the practice of speeding up the motor before shutting it off. Consider, also, poorly adjusted and leaky carburetors. Certainly it requires no great amount of attention or knowledge to keep a tight gas line or a carburetor in such shape that it will not leak. Thousands of carburetors—yes, tens of thousands, are continually out of adjustment, usually set too rich, wasting gasoline, condemning both the carburetor and its manufacturer, through no fault of either.

One of the most glaring abuses in the misuse of gasoline is found in the unnecessary use of motor cars, when other methods of locomotion would answer as well; the driving of a few blocks to perform an errand that with equal facility could be done by walking; joy-riding, and the other hundred and one unnecessary uses to which cars are put, with no reason, except the desire of the principal party concerned, and without regard to the general welfare.

KEEP TIRES INFLATED

A great many owners do not realize the importance of keeping the tires on their cars properly inflated. A small pressure gauge is most useful in this connection. The maximum tire service will, of course, be secured by using the pressure specified by the tire maker, but a car will ride considerably easier if the tires are kept approximately 10 pounds under this pressure, without decreasing the life of the tires to any particular extent. Failure to keep the pressure up to a reasonable amount, however, will result in rapid deterioration of the casings.

A FACT WORTH YOUR NOTICE

Fifty per cent. of all electrical troubles, whether on your automobile or in your home, are due to faulty contacts and loose connections in the wiring. If it were possible to solder all connections permanently, there would be little work for the service man in this field.

If the generator does not keep the battery charged, if the generator does not revolve when it should, if you blow more fuses than is reasonable, or if the commutator seems to get black more quickly than is proper, look for loose connections on the storage battery terminals, on the generator connections, on the brushes. All depends upon proper contact to function satisfactorily.

A loose terminal means either no contact at all, or a very poor one. A poor contact means increased resistance to the passage of electrical current and a proportional loss of "juice." The increased resistance will cause the generator to heat up abnormally. The brushes will blacken quickly and, this, causing still more resistance, the generator will eventually quit delivering any current to the battery at all. The battery then becomes discharged, and you have to pay a visit to an expert to get matters put in "ship-shape" condition again.

The vibration of a car will loosen the connections eventually, no matter how well the original installation is made. Go to your dealer for an inspection periodically, or, better still, familiarize yourself with your car so that these little attentions will be given by the hand that is so largely responsible for its condition.—Hudson Owners Bulletin.

"DONT'S" FOR CAR OWNERS

Don't put oil in the engine without first making sure that it is free from dirt and lint.

Don't race the engine when it is not drawing the car. There is no worse abuse.

Don't neglect to keep the radiator filled with water. Also use a good anti-freeze solution in cold weather.

Don't neglect your tires. Use the pressure gauge and maintain 70 to 80 pounds pressure.

Don't fail to inspect the level of liquid in the storage battery every two weeks.

Don't drive with your feet on the clutch or brake pedals.

Don't let your car stand with headlights full on. It is unnecessary and it runs your battery down.

Don't drive with fully retarded spark.

Don't start motor with wide-open throttle or advanced spark.

Don't neglect the lubricant of your car.

Don't drive fast around curves or over rough roads.

Don't apply brakes suddenly, except in cases of emergency.

Don't attempt to start motor with any of the transmission gears in mesh. Have gear shift lever in neutral.

Don't leave your ignition switch on when motor is not running.

Don't tamper with your carburetor unless you know it is out of adjustment, and not even then unless you know just what you are doing.

Don't fail to tighten up all springs and slip nuts at end of 800 to 1,000 miles.

Don't fail to tighten up all body bolts at end of every 800 to 1,000 miles.

Don't start on a long trip without a full gasoline tank and plenty of oil.

Don't use the same funnel for filling your radiator and your gasoline tank. Disaster is sure to follow.

Don't use dirty water in your radiator.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND
Previously acknowledged \$36.50
L. J. Styles, Ballinora, Sask. 25.00
F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, Man. 10.00
Proceeds of Box Social and Entertainment given by Waterloo people, Waskada, Man. 57.00
Geo. F. Stratford, Greenway, Man. 4.00

Total \$122.50

AGRICULTURE RELIEF OF THE ALLIES
F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, Man. \$10.00

Total \$10.00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$5,738.51
John Galloway, Lloyd's Hill, Alta. 5.00

Total \$5,743.51

HALIFAX RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$111.00
Bethel Sunday School, through the Grain Growers' Association, Hartney, Man. 26.00
Proceeds of Concert given by Silver Park Local of S.G.G.A., Silver Park, Sask. 30.00
"A Sympathizer," Ell, Man. 5.00
Collection at Social Evening, held in Woodlawn School, by Woodlawn community 7.40

Total \$179.40

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$94.83
Jackie Maclean, Deloraine, Man. 25
Happy Wylie, Maple Creek, Sask. 10
Mary Louise Bell, Coatsville, Man. 25
Stanley Rands, MacLeod, Man. 25
Adeline Staab, Cross, Sask. 25
Iris Diamond, Togo, Sask. 25
Lillian Tebb, Gerald, Sask. 1.00
Master W. S. Tapp, Huronville, Sask. 25

Total \$97.43

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$160.00
Mrs. Geo. Philip, Tilston, Man. 5.00

Total \$165.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$12,800.87
F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, Man. 10.00

Total \$12,810.87

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund \$786.95
Serbian Relief Fund 460.00
Prisoners of War Fund 185.00
Armenian Relief Fund 10.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund 48.50
British Red Cross Fund 104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund 48.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund 895.50
French Red Cross Fund 569.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund 25.00
Soldiers' Families' Xmas Fund 15.00

Total \$21,768.66

Our Ottawa Letter

Patronage Appointments at Ottawa and Montreal—Superannuation of Borden's Brother

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The old and ever present question of political patronage has been very much to the fore at the capital for the past few weeks. Under ordinary circumstances, and with a party government in power, appointments of men to public offices who have rendered service to the successful party would not create more than passing interest. People would nod their heads and say, "it's just what was to be expected." Mr. So-and-So has received his reward." With a Union government in power, pledged to the abolition of patronage in the public service, the situation is different, and, presuming that patronage appointments have been made, one more difficult to explain. It will be admitted, perhaps, by even the most caustic critics of the government, that the number of their offenses have been few as compared with what would have happened had a party government been returned to power in December last. It must also be admitted that while the government has not issued any defence of appointments that have been criticized it has promised to be good in the future. It has brought down new regulations which, pending the passage of a new civil service bill to bring the merit system into force in both the outside and inside service, should make patronage appointments from now on practically impossible—if the regulations are not disregarded. The new regulations give the civil service commission authority in connection with all appointments even to the charwomen who scrub the offices of the officials in the early hours of the morning. If the regulations, as they have been drafted, are obeyed it will be impossible for some budding writer to emulate the example of the late Bulwer-Lytton and write the story of "the last of the patronage appointees." Such a work, if conditions are such that it may be honestly written, would doubtless be a source of much gratification to the Canadian people even if its plot should be less dramatic than that of "The Last of the Saxon Kings," or "The Last of the Tribunes."

The Ottawa Postmaster Case

In the event of such a literary effort being made in the future the central figure of the story would of necessity be A. G. Acres, present postmaster of Ottawa, but formerly secretary of the Ottawa Conservative Association and faithful party worker for many years. Mr. Acres is a reputable citizen of the capital who has for many years been prominently identified with real estate activities. The order-in-council giving him the post of postmaster was signed the day before the government's announcement of its intention to stick to the merit system in the future and if this promise is adhered to no great harm will result as Mr. Acres should make a good postmaster, apart of course, from the injustice done to the assistant postmaster who had earned promotion and the various officials under him who were entitled to a step up.

Appointment Criticized

Probably the strongest criticism of the Acres' appointment comes from The Civilian, the organ of the civil servants of Canada, which says: "The Civilian, with shame and humiliation, has to announce to the men of the postal service that A. G. Acres, secretary of the Ottawa Patronage Committee, has been appointed postmaster of Ottawa. Mr. Acres was in the C.E.F., but he held honorary rank only in a non-combatant capacity, and his claim as a returned soldier for preferential treatment has been repudiated by the officers of the Great War Veterans' Association. Mr. Acres' only qualification seems to be that he carried on the patronage system—a system which the government had deprecated as 'threatening the independence of parliament.'"

The Ottawa Citizen, in referring to Mr. Acres' appointment, says: "Parliament has still to be heard from with regard to the immediate breach of faith by the new government in continuing political patronage. The cynical dis-

regard of pledges is certainly not calculated to strengthen the idea of responsible government through parliament." The Citizen goes on to suggest direct legislation as a solution of the patronage evil.

The Montreal Case

Another appointment which has caused considerable criticism is that of W. Weldon to the collectorship of customs, of Montreal, to succeed Richard White, who recently retired to resume newspaper work. Mr. Weldon was nominated as a candidate for St. George's Division, of Montreal, at the last general election and retired in favor of Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and naval affairs. Quite naturally the charge is made that Mr. Weldon received this good post in the public service as a reward and because his retirement made the election of the minister a certainty. In defence of the appointment it has been argued that Mr. Weldon is a good citizen who has three sons overseas. A weakness of the government's defence is that Hon. J. D. Reid, until recently minister of customs, in the house last session on several occasions emphatically asserted that all vacancies in the customs department would be given to returned soldiers. This rule had been strictly adhered to in the great majority of cases and it is regrettable that when a really first-class post became vacant no returned officer or soldier was given an opportunity to fill it.

Paymaster Borden's Superannuation

There has been little disposition here to censure the government for the superannuation of Paymaster Borden of the Militia Department and the appointment of an officer with the proper qualifications for the post. Mr. Borden, who has been 15 years in the service and who is past middle age, has borne a heavy and constantly increasing burden, more particularly since the outbreak of the war, and his condition of health probably necessitated his retirement.

Even under present conditions at the capital no one ventures the suggestion that patronage should be eliminated in connection with appointments to the Senate and the bench. The handing out of these plums is likely to remain the prerogative of the party in power; and, under present conditions, each party represented in the government will have its share.

CO-OPERATION

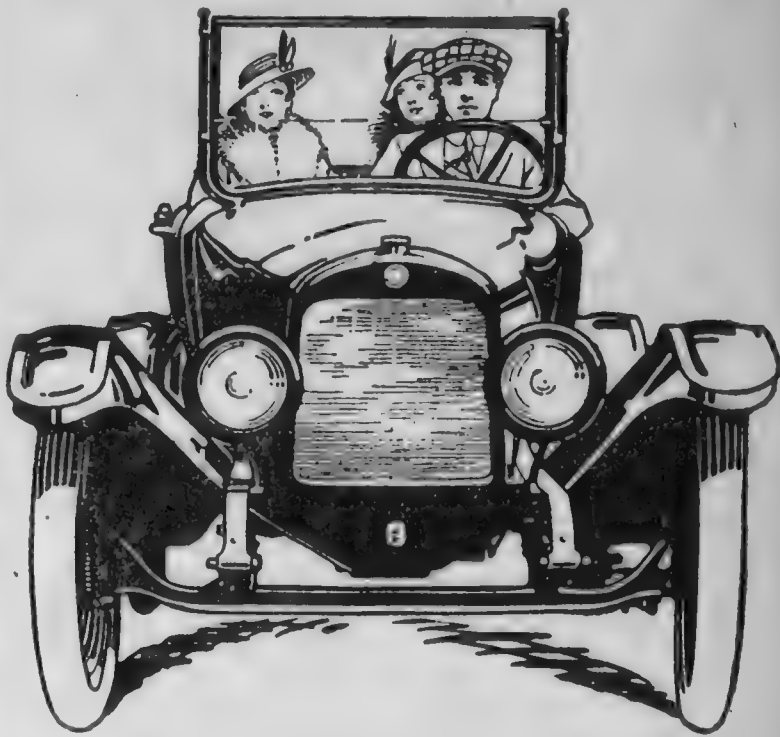
There are two kinds of co-operation. There is co-operation for the love of money, profit, which can only be termed competitive co-operation. Then, there is co-operation for the love of one's fellow-beings, which can only be termed reciprocal co-operation. The one is the finite's way, the other is the infinite's way. One makes every man an enemy in one form or another, the other makes every man a friend and co-laborer.

Primarily, then, there are two great systems in the conduct of human affairs in our economic existence. One is competition and profit, the other is co-operation and reward. One in its highest form is that form of strife that is carried on under law and order and monetary systems of exchange in the midst of civilized nations of the globe. The other is that form of co-operation which brings man into his haven of rest and all the world into the paradise of brotherhood.

Competitive co-operation is carried on by the merchandizing nations in the things of life, under monetary systems of exchange, being bought and sold and hoarded away, and idolized above everything else; reciprocal co-operation inclines men to bear one another's burdens in getting the things of life because of the love one has for his fellow-beings. We will labor and bear one another's burdens for profits and coins, but we will not labor and bear one another's burdens for the love of our fellow-beings.

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RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB COCK-erels, fine dark red birds, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Canora, Sask. 8-3

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Maximum production is the object aimed at.

Naturally every wide-awake farmer who is looking to increase production will be putting his machinery into good order.

Have you any machinery you do not use?

Here is an opportunity for every farmer who has any spare machinery to help increase production.

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You can help yourself, the other fellow and the Allies by advertising any second-hand machinery you do not need.

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ADVERTISED TRACTOR AND SEPARATOR

Melfort, Sask., April 12, 1917.

In regard to the advertisement which has just run for two issues, I am more than pleased with the results, every mail brings several enquiries. Wishing you continued success,

I remain,

J. B. DICKIE.

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

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MONEY MAKING FARMS—ALL SIZES, MANY with full equipment, on very easy terms. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 3tf

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

FARM SEEKERS—SEE US BEFORE BUYING. We have choice farms, all sizes, improved and raw, at reasonable prices and easy terms. W. B. S. Trimble Company, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-8

HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES out, mixed farm, \$10.00 acre. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 6-10

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 10-2

QUARTER SECTION, HORSES, STOCK AND implements for sale, two miles from town. W. T. Barber, Irma, Alta.

SITUATIONS

MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILDREN desire position on large up-to-date farm. Wife good cook. Could cook for few men. Man aged 27. Has good farming knowledge. Understands automobiles and tractors. Could possibly bring two or three good steady men. Write R. H. Graham, R.R. No. 1, Ottawa, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For Alberta, apply head office, Great North Insurance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan, Empire Financiers, Regina. 5-9

EXPERIENCED ONTARIO FARMER AND wife would like responsible position in West. Capable to take charge of farm. Box 11, Grain Growers' Guide.

AGENTS WANTED FOR FARMERS' LIBRARY. Practical Stock Doctor and Business and Law. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for terms. Hertel Co., Toronto. 7-4

POSITION WANTED AS ENGINEER ON steam plowing outfit, commencing April 1. State make and wages. C. C. Dunham, Foxwarren, Man. 9-2

ENGINEER FOR HART-PARR 30-60. Experience and wages first letter. Geo. H. Coulter, Flaport, Sask. 8-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE FARMERS with perfectly clean new land to grow on contract seed wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye and flax. Give full particulars in first letter. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Winnipeg. 6tf

FARMERS' SUPPLIES—FACTORY TO CONSUMER at factory prices. Sugar, salt, cement, plaster, lime, lumber, fence posts, fence wire. Best of paint at less than half usual prices. Write, McCollom Lumber & Supply Company. Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—RED CROSS SECRETARIES TO write the Manitoba Woolen Stock and Metal Co., Winnipeg, regarding the collection of rags, brass, copper, rubbers and scrap iron. 10-2

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnaces. Prompt shipment. Apply. Tofield Coal Co. Ltd., Tofield, Alta. 13tf

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL TRACTOR, 36-60. Four cylinders gasoline power, in excellent condition. One Aultman Taylor separator, 32-40, in good condition. Set of eight tractor gang plows, with stubble and breaker bottoms and extra shears. An ideal outfit for prairie work. Price on application. K. W. Townshend, Box 548, Edmonton, Alta. 8-3

FOR SALE—MODEL C 30 H.P. BIG FOUR tractor, John Deere 8 bottom engine gang plow with 6 rod breaker bottoms and 6 slat stubble bottoms, three 10 ft. double Emerson engine disc harrows. Whole outfit complete and in good working order, \$2,000. Thos. Pople, Maxcombe, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR, 25-45, with extension wheels. Has plowed but 1200 acres and threshed about one season in all. Has had fair usage. Also Cockshutt engine gang plow, with breaker and stubble bottoms. Will sell right. Apply to Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 10-2

STANLEY JONES COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, trucks and blower complete. Been used three seasons; in good condition. Snapshot of above on application. John Gordon, Deleau, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—GREAT WEST 29 x 50 SEPARATOR, threshed only one hundred and thirty days, guaranteed in first class shape, price \$900. Apply, H. G. Westwood, Lapid City, Man.

TWENTY-HORSE REEVES STEAM PLOWING engine. Thirty-two inch Aultman Taylor separator. Six bottom Emerson gang. Cash, time or trade for stock. F. Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—EMERSON BRANTINGHAM 12-20 engine with 3-furrow automatic lift plowing outfit, new last spring, for \$1250. W. E. Sumnerby, Evesham, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—32 x 50 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, with self-feeder, blower and high weigher. All new belt, new drive belt. Bargain at \$350 cash. Henry Drewes, Botha, Alberta.

THIRTY-SIXTY BIG FOUR GAS TRACTOR, first class shape. 28-50 Case Separator nearly new. Complete equipment, sell singly or together. R. B. Davis, Brandon, Man. 9-2

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FOR SALE—25 H.P. MOGUL ENGINE, FIVE-furrow gang, 28-48 Avery separator, \$2000 cash. Box 217, Ogema, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—ONE 36-INCH GARDEN FEEDER, good as new, run five days. H. M., Box 108, Glenaide, Sask.

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE AND 8-furrow Deere plow. In perfect order and a bargain. Geo. Hetzel, Fannystelle, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE-BOTTOM OLIVER engine gang. Jickling Bros., Brook, Sask. 8-2

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No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

FOR SALE—1200 BUSHELS SECOND GENERATION Marquis Wheat, Seager Wheeler and Indian Head prize-winning strain; has yielded on my farm 48 bushels per acre on 450 acre field. Guaranteed clean and registered under C.S.G.A. rules. Price, in two-bushel sacks, \$6.50 per sack up to five sacks, larger quantities \$6.00 per sack, f.o.b. Claresholm. Also one car load Improved Marquis Wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, cleaned and in bulk, or \$2.75 cleaned and sacked, in not less than 100 bushel lots, both f.o.b. Claresholm. Germination test certified by W. J. Stephen, Principal Provincial School of Agriculture, Claresholm, one sample 99 per cent. and duplicate 100 per cent. in four days. Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alta. 8-3

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PURE PREMIST FLAX FOR SALE, GROWN from Steele, Briggs seed. Price \$4.00 per bushel, bags extra. George Goodwin, Box 72, McTaggart, Sask. 8-3

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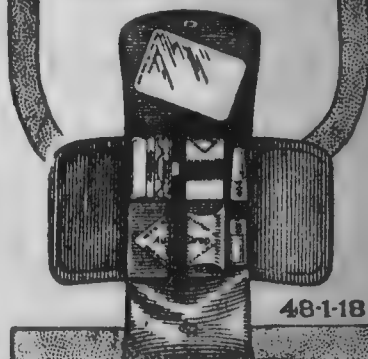
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By J. A. BUTLER

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.

Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further inquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods, I bought the worst balky, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00."

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00, and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her.

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00.

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00.

How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up

"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.

Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc. etc., Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war-demands have placed a premium on horses.

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 63, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.



Livestock

GROWING OUT CHOICE COLTS

One of the most noted among Percheron breeders and importers, J. O. Singmaster of Keota, Iowa, recently gave some very interesting and very practical advice on the raising of draft foals, and especially in regard to feeding them. After dealing with the great loss in horses due to the war, the disastrous effects the war has had on breeding operations in the original home of the Percheron in the Perche, France, and the possibility of the American export trade, Mr. Singmaster says in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette:—

"The small farmer can make plenty of money if he will exert himself to care for his pure-bred mares properly. Prices are within the reach of the average farmer, even for the best class of mares. I know renters who have paid \$500 to \$1,000 for mares and who are selling their weanling colts at from \$300 to \$500 each. It takes no more feed and care to produce such colts than it takes for good grades that bring only \$75 to \$100 at the same age. The use of pure-bred mares doubles and triples the annual horse income from farms. I counsel everyone who seeks my advice to buy good mares if he is willing to properly take care of them. If he intends to abuse them like broncos he should by all means let them alone. Working the mares carefully every day keeps them in perfect physical condition and ensures regularity as breeders.

Many breeders require to revise their methods of growing out colts. I have demonstrated on my own farm to my entire satisfaction that just as big and just as good Percherons can be grown in

never feed colts any corn except in very cold weather, and then only in small amounts.

Colts developed in this manner will stand heavy fitting for the shows, and still remain clean in their hocks, because they have had an abundance of outdoor exercise and because they have been fed in nature's way, that is, not pampered, but grown slowly with bone and muscle-making feeds. The Perche has America beaten for bluegrass pastures. Over there they do not have any snow in winter; neither does the blazing sun dry up the grass in August and September. If our farmers would take the following necessary precautions they too could have good pastures.

Do not graze too closely in late summer or early fall; allow the horses green corn, sugar cane, and clover pastures; save one field, if possible, so that the grass will grow up and fall over. It will then cure so that horses will relish it more than any hay. This is the kind of pasture we see in France in the winter. Use limestone on the bluegrass. There is no question that such treatment improves the bone-making qualities of the grass. Pastures on strong limestone soils unquestionably produce a superior quality of bone in horses as well as in all other classes of stock. Top-dress the pastures once a year with good manure, applying it lightly on one-half of the field in the spring and the other half in the fall, dividing it thus so as not to taint the grass all over the field.

The Kind of Colt Not to Buy

Better colts can be purchased in this



Choice Percheron Colts wintering in Southern Alberta on the Glen Ranch owned by J. O. Drewry

this country as in the Perche, France. We need, however, to follow the Frenchman's idea of feeding. All my colts run out on good bluegrass pasture, and have access to large sheds in winter and summer, day and night, until they are nearly eighteen months old; then the stallions are placed in boxstalls and turned out in large bluegrass paddocks or exercised by hand. The fillies are left in the open pastures, and yearlings, two-year-olds and aged mares all in different fields.

Never Allow Colts to Go Hungry

We never allow a colt to go hungry from the time he is old enough to eat until he is past two years old. At that age he will weigh 1,600 to 1,700 pounds in ordinary flesh. Even the young foals have a creep where they can go in away from their mothers and eat bran and oats to their stomachs' content.

Their mothers are also fed the same kind of ration, and have the run of a rack of good hay, even in the summer, when pasture is right. The amount of grain is increased of course as the pastures begin to dry up in the fall. It does not take much grain when the mares and colts have all the hay and grass they want to eat. The mares and foals are kept in a separate pasture, so that we can give them extra attention. The important thing in growing colts with size, bone and clean legs is to keep the corn away from them, and have them consume all the good hay and bluegrass they want, and then give what oats and bran they will clean up. We

country today than I have ever been able to obtain in the Perche. I have sold American-bred horses in the last three years for as much money as I ever got for an imported one in all my thirty years as a breeder and importer, and in that time I crossed the Atlantic fifty-six times, so that my opinions come from a wide experience. There are two classes of American-bred Percherons which I never buy, and if I know a man produces either one of these two kinds I avoid going to his farm. One is the colt that has been over-fed and has had little exercise; the other is the starved, under-sized kind. There is no remedy for either, but if I had to take my choice I would prefer the latter. He usually stays clean in his feet and legs, and if taken as a two-year-old plenty of feed and care will do a great deal. However, he will never reach the size his inheritance warrants. Colts starved until they are three-year-olds are beyond all help. A draft colt well nourished from the beginning will reach one-half his mature weight when twelve months old. Most draft horses that develop into a ton each weigh 1,200 pounds each or more as yearlings. The fat, over-fed, under-exercised yearling or two-year-old is usually an unprofitable investment, because he will soon be filled in at the hocks, if indeed he has not already developed that unsoundness. He lacks the stretch and ruggedness of a good big draft horse.

Every breeder would do well to stop and think if his colts are in either of these two classes. If they are, then

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50 Percheron and Belgian Horses for Sale

We grow our stallions out in the open and in bunches like common horses, which develops a big rugged useful horse, especially adapted and acclimatized to Northwest Canada.

Our horses are especially good bargains for dealers that wish to fit and re-sell.

Lyness & De Lancey, Fessenden, N.D. Fessenden is 300 miles S.E. from Moose Jaw, Sask., on "Soo" R.R.

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Griffith's Giant Rope Traces are sold separately if desired. All the strength of leather at a fraction of the cost. Price, per set of four, with heel chains, \$6 (or \$6.50 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Yoke Ropes take the place of leather yoke straps. Price complete with anals and sides, only \$1.50 per pair (or \$1.75 west of Fort William).

If your dealer can't supply you, order direct. Write for booklet.

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STRATFORD, ONT.

57-D

he will understand why the dealer does not come to buy his horses, or offers small prices for them. Hundreds of good Percheron colts are ruined before they are eighteen months old, because the owners are negligent and do not take proper care of them. Not every farmer has the buildings, paddocks and pastures essential to handling stallion colts well. The dealer has bought colts in France old enough to turn his money in less than six months. In his effort to do the same thing here he waits a year or two before buying, thinking to save a considerable feed bill. American dealers are now forced to the conclusion reached by the French dealers years ago: buy good foals and feed them out. We can not secure stallions in France and not enough good ones are being produced in our own country to meet the demand."

Mr. Singmaster's advice applies equally well to Western Canada though there are a few things like our pastures which are very different. The general principles are the same. We have not the excellent bluegrass pastures in Western Canada though we have all the other feeds necessary. Note what he says about corn. The provision of good brome and western rye grass pasture with some Alfalfa for winter feeding will be very satisfactory. We have plenty of excellent annual summer pastures as good as those mentioned above.

KILL GRUBS IN BACKS OF CATTLE

If the grubs which cause the lumps or swellings under the skin in the backs of cattle are allowed to remain they will complete their growth, drop to the ground and transform to heel flies, which may reinfect the cattle during the spring and summer. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hide. The beef in the immediate vicinity of a grub becomes slimy and of a greenish color, and is known to the butcher as "licked beef." The damage to the hides is usually placed at one-third their value, and the loss of beef to each infested animal ranges from \$4.00 to \$6.00 in pre-war times. The cattle are also injured in the spring by the presence of the fly which causes them to fret and stampee. The grubs injure the hides and beef from January until June.

The University of Missouri offers the following suggestions for eliminating warbles: The grubs may be pressed out through the opening at the top of the swelling. A sharp knife and a pair of tweezers will often facilitate the work of removing the grubs. Care should be taken to crush all the grubs removed, to prevent their further development and transformation into flies. It is advisable to examine the cattle for lumps or swellings over the back every two or three weeks during the late winter and early spring in order to destroy the pest. Various oils are often used, which may be either smeared over the infested regions, or applied to the mouth of the breathing hole of the grub. One or two applications are usually sufficient.

The treatment may also be given wild cattle by driving them through a chute with a man on either side of the chute equipped with an oil can filled with kerosene, mercurial ointment or turpentine. As the cattle pass through the hand is pressed over the backs of the animals and each lump or swelling is treated with the oil by inserting the slender nozzle of the can in the opening at the top of the lump.

Arsenical preparations and tobacco decoctions are often used as sprays or washes for the backs of cattle but the greasing lotions and oil sprays are usually more effective because they are more penetrating.

Geo. Rupp, Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask., is offering 20 Belgian stallions and mares and one Percheron Stallion at auction on March 15, in the Old Winter Fair Building, Regina, at one o'clock. This selection includes many good animals of choice breeding. Mr. Rupp won a great string of the top prizes at Canadian fairs last summer and made a very enviable showing at the great Chicago International Show in December. The lot includes Comet a horse weighing nearly 2,200 pounds, that covered 100 mares in 1917, of which 90 per cent. are in foal. Several choice mares by him are in the sale. Terms are cash, but terms may be arranged by submitting satisfactory references to the B.N.A. bank, Regina. This is a selection that will bear careful inspection. Belgians are increasing in popularity.

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BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
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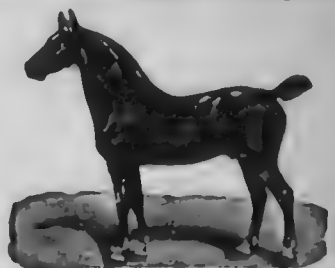
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We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the best breeding and blighting of footings in the world, and use your lister often. —W. M. FAYARD, Prop. Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and all most every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stock of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses and I can't say enough to recommend it. —C. TRAVER, Training Stable, 290 Jennings Street, New York City.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

By BEN WALTON

AUCTIONEER

Having received instructions from the owner, I will sell by public auction the following High-class Stock and complete Farm Equipment

Auction Sale

Wednesday, March 20

at 10 o'clock sharp,

at J. D. BROOKS' (Owner) FARM, Sec. 7-4-2-W., 4 miles south of Kane Siding on Somerset Branch of the C.N.R.



4 Jacks and 12 Working Mules from eleven to thirteen hundred pounds, and 6 mules coming two years old

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Reg. Clyde Stallion, 5 years old, 1500 pounds | 6 High grade Cows— |
| 2 Reg. Clyde Mares | 3 with calf at foot |
| 3 Clyde Mares, not registered | 3 to freshen early spring |
| 1 Matched pair heavy Geldings | 3 Two-year-old Heifers— |
| 1 Two-year-old Gelding | 2 to freshen in May |
| 2 Reg. Shorthorn Cows with calf at foot | 2 Brood Sows, to farrow in spring |

Complete outfit of implements, some have never been put together, others not over two years in use, including one 6 H.P. Gas Engine and one 1 1/2 H.P. Gas Engine, 12 sets of Harness, quantity of Hay, Oats, Barley, Chickens, etc.

TERMS: \$10 and under, cash. Balance, Nov. 1st, 1918, on approved security with interest of 8 per cent. Hay, Grain and Poultry, Cash.

I have personally inspected this stock and find it to be best ever put under the hammer in Manitoba. The Jacks were imported from Missouri and the best that money could buy. Those wishing to purchase high-class stuff should attend this sale.

(Signed) BEN WALTON.

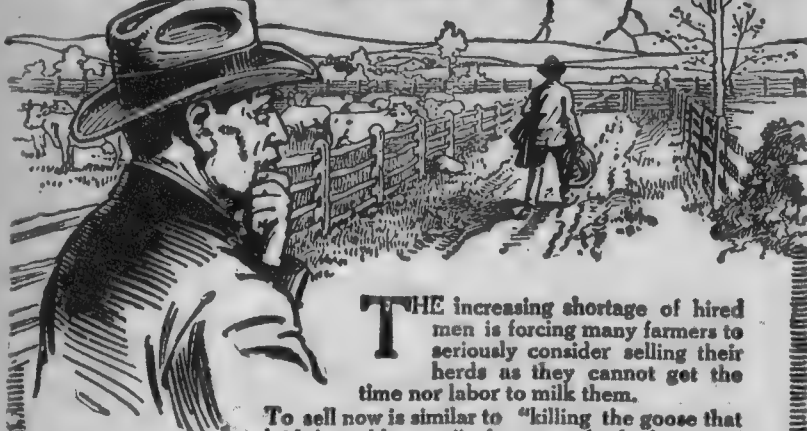
Train leaves Union Depot at 7.50. Team will meet train at Kane Siding, also at Plum Coulee. Lunch served at sale.

J. D. BROOKS, Prop.

BEN WALTON

Auctioneer, Winnipeg.

Don't Sell Your Cows



THE increasing shortage of hired men is forcing many farmers to seriously consider selling their herds as they cannot get the time nor labor to milk them.

To sell now is similar to "killing the goose that laid the golden egg"—for never in the history of farming have the prices of milk and cream been higher, nor the necessity of their production so vital to the Empire's needs.

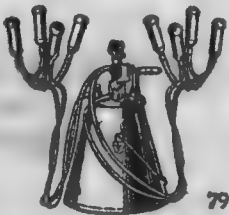
Your herd is a source of rapid growth in your yearly income—a source of rapid increase in productive value of your land itself. Why cut off that income and increased productivity, when you can save it and get better results from your cows?

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have solved the problem of saving time and labor in milking—and have freed the hired man for work in the fields.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of Dominion Experimental Farm says: The real drudgery of the dairy farm is eliminated by the use of the milking machine. ONE man with a milking machine can do the work of three hand milkers in the same length of time. They take the place of the extra hired men so hard to obtain at this time and are recognized as a good investment.

The most exacting tests by Experimental Farms and Stations prove that Empire Machines milk without injury to the cow, with speed, ease, economy and thoroughness. Cows and heifers take readily to being milked by an Empire Milking Machine and benefit by it. An Empire will save money for you in labor and soon pays for itself. Space prohibits giving full information about this labor saver; Our booklets, however, have the whole story and valuable testimonials from other dairymen just like yourself. Write us for them.



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One Mile From Station

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EDMONTON SPRING LIVE STOCK SHOW APRIL 2-3-4-5-6, 1918

Pure Bred Bull Sale, April 4th. Entries close March 4th.
Pure Bred Horse Sale, April 5th. Entries close March 5th.

The entries for the show classes, including Horses, Sheep, Swine, Fat Stock, and the Calf Feeding Competition close March 18th

PRIZE LIST NOW OUT

Write for Full Information and Catalogue of Sale.

Edmonton Exhibition Association Limited

J. B. McINTOSH, President W. J. STARK, Manager.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

When Young are Born

What to Do at Parturition Time and How to Do it.

Parturition constitutes the act of giving birth by the expulsion of the foetus or young from the womb. When normal, the delivery occurs at the proper time by natural process, and both the parent and offspring survive. The act of parturition is popularly termed "foaling" in the mare, "calving" in the cow, "lambling" in the ewe, and "pigging," or "farrowing" in the sow.

The length of time required to accomplish delivery varies. In some cases it may only require a few minutes, while in others it may be prolonged for several hours, or even for a day or more before completed. As a rule the time occupied in the mare is short, being usually accomplished in about fifteen minutes, and seldom exceeds half an hour if conditions are normal. In the mare the placenta (the membrane surrounding the foetus and attached to the womb) tends to become detached from the womb during the early labor pains thus disturbing the nutritive connection between the mother and the foetus. Consequently nature provides for rapid delivery, as the foal foetus cannot survive very long after the placenta detaches, and, in order to live, it must be able to breathe air into the lungs. This accounts for foals succumbing so often where delivery is prolonged for several hours, a period of about three hours being about the limit.

The time occupied in the cow is, on the average, from half an hour to two hours. It may however, be extended over that time, even to one or two days duration, without causing the death of the calf. This owing to the multiple or cotyledonary arrangement of the placenta in the cow being slowly detached, thus continuing the nutritive connection between the mother and the calf until it is born. In ewes, the time occupied is usually short, being about fifteen minutes for single lambs. Where there is more than one lamb, there is usually an interval of from fifteen minutes to two hours between each birth. With sows there is usually a period of from ten minutes to half an hour between the birth of each pig.

How Parturition is Accomplished

The act of parturition is invariably accompanied by uneasiness and labor pains and more or less violent expulsive efforts. What are commonly known as the "labor pains" are caused by uterine contractions and constitute the stimulus to the expulsive force by means of which the foetus is expelled. The expulsion is not accomplished by a single expulsive effort but by a series of straining efforts between each of which there is an interval of ease during which strength is gathered for additional efforts. The force of the uterine contractions and expulsive efforts cause the neck of the womb to enlarge and, as soon as it opens the "water bag" enters and further dilates the opening. This allows the front feet and the head of the foetus to enter the neck of the womb and assists in dilating the passage for the rest of the body to follow more easily, thus making delivery less difficult. As soon as the Os, or neck of the womb, becomes completely relaxed and dilated further expulsion of the foetus is assisted by the straining efforts becoming more pronounced. The water bag, which is protruded into the passage, is also unable to further resist the strain, so that the membranes rupture, allowing the fluids to escape and lubricate the passage, thus aiding in making total expulsion easier and completing the act of delivery or parturition. In the mare and cow, parturition may be accomplished either while the animal remains standing, or while it is recumbent or lying down. When delivery has taken place while the mother is standing, the navel cord usually breaks or ruptures when the young one is expelled on the ground. If delivery has taken place while the mother is recumbent, or lying down, the cord is usually torn or ruptured as she attempts to get up on her feet which is generally im-

mediately after delivery is completed.

Attendance at Parturition

The mare, under ordinary farm conditions, when she is about to foal, should be placed in a roomy box stall, with plenty of dry, clean bedding. Cows about to calve are usually allowed to remain in their ordinary stalls, but a separate box stall is preferable. When an animal must be kept tied up in a stall, the fastening should be such as can be readily undone if required. Accidents to the young are more liable to occur where the mother is kept tied up in an ordinary stall in the stable among other animals. Where the season of the year, and weather conditions are suitable, she may be turned loose in a pasture field.

The sow which is about to farrow should be placed in a separate pen.

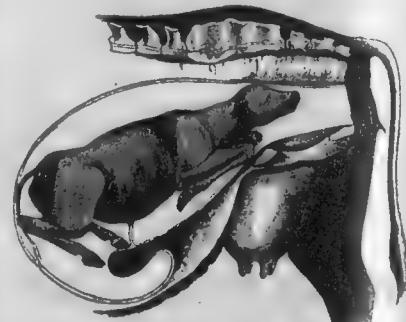
When parturition is commencing, a trustworthy person should remain with the mother to watch developments and avert accidents. When the labor pains and straining efforts begin, a reasonable time should be allowed for the "water bag" to protrude and burst. The animal need not be meddled with, unless something appears irregular and delivery is being prolonged beyond a reasonable period. When this is apparent, assistance should be promptly rendered. In such cases, a careful examination should first be made to ascertain the position of the foetus, and the nature of the obstacle and to decide whether it can be overcome and have delivery effected as easily as possible. Before inserting the hand for this purpose, both it, and the arm should be washed clean and smeared with a little carbolized oil. In all cases attempting delivery or pulling on the foetus before malpositions of the head or limbs are adjusted, only tends to further aggravate the difficulty. If the one in charge is unable to determine and immediately overcome the obstruction, skilled veterinary assistance should be obtained as soon as possible.

The natural position of the foetus for normal delivery is with the front legs and head presented first into the passage.

Of the various impediments to parturition the most common obstacles are deviations from the natural position, and abnormal presentations of the foetus. The various abnormal presentations may be considered as comprising three main groups: Anterior, Transverse and Posterior presentations.

Abnormal Presentations

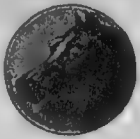
In the natural anterior presentation, the two front limbs of the foetus are extended into the passage, with the head resting upon them, forming a wedge shaped mass to dilate the passage way and enable the rest of the body to follow more easily. Any variation from this position is abnormal and may interfere with delivery. In some cases the



An Abnormal Anterior Presentation. Legs Bent Back in the Wrong Direction.

feet alone may appear and the head instead of being presented along with them is bent back to either side or under the belly, or upward and backward. In other cases the head may appear and one or both of the front limbs may be bent back in a wrong direction. Transverse presentations occur when the body of the foetus is lying in a transverse position and are always ab-

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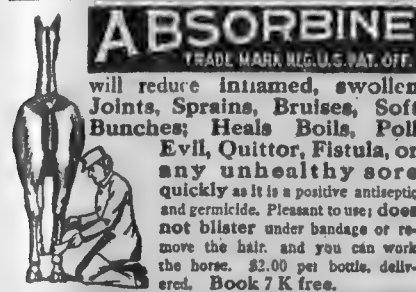
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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches, heals boils, poll evil, quittor, fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.
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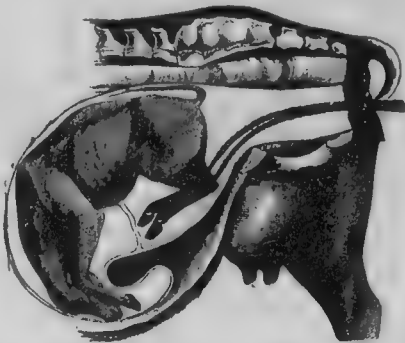
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normal and offer serious obstacles to delivery. In some cases, the back may be presented across the inlet to the passage, and, in others, the lower part of the body, such as the belly, may be presented at the inlet, or all of the limbs may be presented together into the passage.

In posterior presentations the natural position for delivery is with both of the hind limbs extended feet first into the passage. Abnormal presentations are chiefly due to deviations in the direc-



The Breech Presentation. A Very Bad One.

tion of the hind limbs. In some cases the buttocks and thighs are presented into the inlet of the passage, with both hind limbs bent forward, constituting the so-called breech presentation. In other cases one hind limb may extend into the passage with the other bent forward.

Overcoming Abnormal Presentations

Before attempting delivery, a careful examination should be made to determine the exact nature of the presentation and mal-position of the foetus. The presented limbs, or head, should then be secured by affixing to them a thin soft rope, so that they may be brought into reach at any time. The next step is to search for the obstructing parts, and to bring them into proper position. This may be rendered less difficult if the hind quarters can be raised up so that the foetus will recede forward from the inlet of the passage. This allows more room to bring the missing parts into proper position. If the animal is lying down, she should be turned over on the side opposite to that on which the missing part is, as it allows more room to bring it up. It is always more difficult to bring up a missing part during a labor pain. The best course is to wait until violent straining ceases and endeavor to make adjustments between the periods of straining. In adjusting anterior presentations, the foetus should be pushed back in the passage, and the missing head or limbs located and gradually brought forward into the passage. In breech presentations the buttocks should be pushed back in the womb and the hind limbs brought up into the passage. As soon as any of the missing parts are brought within reach they should be secured with a rope. As a general rule in cases of transverse presentations a change to the posterior position may be the best, as in this position there are only the hind limbs to contend with, while with the anterior position there are both the limbs and the head to deal with. In all cases, care must be taken to make sure that both hind limbs, or both front limbs are being brought into the passage instead of one of each.

The manipulations for adjustment and delivery can be greatly facilitated if the passage is kept lubricated with frequent injections of warm soapy water or oil. Once the obstructing parts are adjusted into proper position and the foetus is in a favorable position for delivery, either anterior or posterior, judicious pulling on the ropes may be employed to assist delivery. The pulling should, however, be done chiefly during the straining periods, and should be stopped during intervals, to allow the animal periods of rest to gain fresh strength for additional efforts of expulsion.

Attending the Mother After Parturition

Where parturition has been normal and unattended with any difficulty, the mother immediately thereafter begins to manifest an interest in her offspring.

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

Percheron Sires excel all other breeds in impressing their desirable qualities indelibly on their offspring. They have demonstrated this when crossed on both a small cayuse mare and big pure bred mares of other breeds.

Start Now. Breed your mares to a Percheron Sire. In a few years you will have an established herd of true Percheron type and conformation, clean legs and deep-chested, bold yet docile, powerful yet active, an easy feeder yet always in flesh. A typical Percheron.

Booklets with illustrations in proof of the wonderful prepotency of the Percheron horse gladly supplied on request.

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PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

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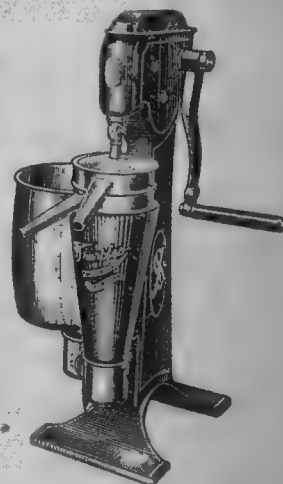
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*At every Fat Stock Show in Canada, 1917
The Aberdeen Angus were
supreme everywhere*

The Angus steer Champion at Guelph and Toronto, 1917, sold for \$1.00 per pound live weight. A Canadian record.

An Aberdeen Angus topped the list in every Boys' Baby Beef competition in Canada, 1917.

The Champion (an Angus) of the Boys' Baby Beef Competition at Calgary, sold for 36c. per lb. live weight. A record for Western Canada.

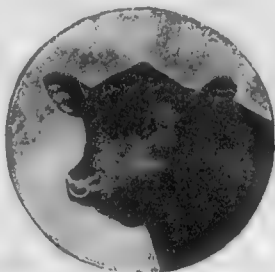
The Aberdeen Angus won every class at the recent Calgary Fat Stock Show. No other breed got a look-in with the Angus.

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Now is the time to order females and bulls.

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These bulls represent the best blood lines and individuality America produces—the kind that have been getting the Grand Champions at America's leading shows. Many show prospects among them. Every animal absolutely guaranteed right.

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Three-year-old Heifers, due to calve in spring, and young Cows for sale at prices ranging from \$300 to \$400. They can't be beaten at any price in Canada. We have no poor ones.

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Will be held at REGINA, March 13th and 14th, 1918

**CATTLE SALE March 13th
HORSE SALE March 14th**

All breeds of cattle represented. Over 150 bulls together with a large number of females will be offered. The different breeds of horses will also be well represented.

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m. Sale Starts at 1.00 p.m.

Freight on cattle purchased at this sale \$3.00 per head and on horses \$5.00 per head to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half-cash basis, balance December, 1918 and 1919, respectively, at 6 per cent, under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

FOR ALL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A. M. SHAW, Secretary Livestock Associations, Regina, Sask.

and shows a desire to eat and drink. When she does not do so it may be considered as an unfavorable sign. If she appears weak and shows a desire to lie down and rest, she should not be harassed to regain her feet, as she will gather strength more rapidly if allowed to rest quietly for a time. Where delivery has been difficult with prolonged straining and suffering, the mother may be greatly exhausted and lie in a state of collapse. In such cases the first consideration should be to make her as comfortable as possible and assist her to regain strength. All the wet bedding and soiled litter should be removed and plenty of clean, dry bedding provided. Any parts of the body which are wet or soiled should be thoroughly cleaned and dried. The surface of the body should then be kept warm by blanketing. A drink of warm gruel or mash of about a gallon of bran in warm water may be given. If, owing to difficult delivery, any wounds or injuries have been inflicted to the walls of the passage, they should receive immediate attention and be cleaned with warm water, to which should be added a little creolin or carbolic acid. In cases where parturition has been very difficult and prolonged and after delivery straining still continues, and there are signs of prostration and collapse, skilled veterinary help should always be obtained as soon as possible.

Under normal conditions the mare, if required, can again resume moderate work in the course of a couple of weeks after foaling.

OATS CRUSHED OR WHOLE

Where oats are 80 cents a bushel, feeding horses is a heavy item. Does it pay to grind oats for horse feed? I believe it costs the average man at least five cents per bushel to get oats ground. Have you any data, comparing chop with whole oats as a horse feed? Is there any danger in pasturing rye that animals will abort?—R.A.F., Alta.

Feeding horses is an expensive item when oats are at present prices. I do not think that for mature horses with good teeth and time for properly chewing and digesting their feed that it pays to grind oats. That is, particularly so at the present time. Horses eat oats so well without grinding that there is little gained by this process. There is little good data available now comparing chopped with whole oats as a horse feed, but the best opinion and experience seems to bear out the above. Professor Henry, the author of "Feeds and Feeding," and one of the greatest authorities on feeding work in the world, states this as his opinion.

For horses with poor teeth, for foals, and sometimes for hard worked horses, it pays to grind oats. This is particularly true where one is feeding some chopped straw or cheap feed, which it is a little difficult to get the horses to clean up well. By chopping the oats, spreading the chop over it, and mixing all up well, a very much more palatable feed will result.

This is particularly so if a little salt is added to it. A splendid feed can be prepared this way by boiling a pot of good oats whole, or oats and barley mixed, and spreading on the cut straw of sheaf oats. It puts horses in fine shape.

There is no danger of abortion from pasturing winter rye. Abortion from feeding rye results from the ergot which develops in the ripe grain. There is no injurious effect of this kind in the young growing crop.—E.A.W.

THE PRICE OF CORN

What are the chances of securing feed corn? We have heard a lot about this and are very scarce of feed. There does not seem to be enough mill feeds or screenings and we must get feed soon somewhere.—W.R., Flaxcombe, Sask.

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FULLY
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CURRIE GOPHER KILLER

Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

Manufactured only by the
Great West Firework Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

SAVE MONEY ON PLOW SHARES



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Our Shares are Guaranteed

12 inch, each	\$3.30
13 and 14 inch, each	3.70
15 and 16 inch, each	4.00
18 inch, each	4.55
Engine Gang Shares, each	4.55

ORDER TO-DAY DON'T DELAY
When ordering give number and size of Share and make of Plow.

The Western Implement Co.
JAS. GUNNINGHAM, Manager
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SASKATCHEWAN

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Hallam's Trappers' Guide—66 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

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Ship your RAW FURS

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We Need 50,000 March Caught Muskrats

and will pay up to 75 cents for choice, fresh skins. Earlier caught, 50 cents to 65 cents. The season in Manitoba opens March 1st.

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Make certain of your seed now. Good seed shortest in years. Get our new catalog of farm seeds. Thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination. Shipped subject to your approval. Also vegetable and flower seeds. Find out about our new Leader Oats. Capable of growing five fully mature grains in a spikelet and up to 200 grains in a head under favorable conditions.

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FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it. Conserve your body and life first.

The Natural Body Brace

Overcomes WEAKNESS and ORGANIC AILMENTS of WOMEN AND MEN. Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings restful relief, comfort, ability to do things, health and strength.

Wear It 30 Days Free at Our Expense

Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation. Comfortable and easy to wear.

Keep Yourself Fit

Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition.

HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.

274 Rush Building, S. MINN. KANSAS

feed corn, but cars are being held at the border indefinitely. New regulations are being made every few days.

Corn is delivered by some of the larger companies only in car lots, and these cars under the new regulations must be filled to capacity. It depends on the size of a car which the shipper happens to get just how much corn will go into it. It may be a 100,000 number or an 80,000 number car but they are mostly 80's.

Conditions are such that it is most difficult to tell just how soon an order can be got through. Where a number of farmers want this feed they should pool their orders and order well ahead.

CAPPED HOCK ON COLT

My yearling colt has a capped hock. I used a well-known blister which increased the size of the lump. It is soft, and swings on the point of the hock. Two months have gone since I used the blister. Can this cap be reduced so that colt's leg, as it grows, will catch up to lump, or does lump grow with growth of horse? Have been told that some veterinarians can remove these eyesores with the knife.—W.B., Man.

Answer: As a general rule, the lump produced by capped hock can only be reduced if treated properly at the start. As soon as the lump appeared it should have been repeatedly bathed with cold water. When the lump increased in size and formed a moveable lump on the point of the hock, it should have been lanced and the fluid it contained allowed to run out. The opening could also have been syringed out every day with equal parts of Tincture of Iodine and water. As the case now appears there is every likelihood of a thickened lump remaining on the point of the hock. The only way in which this could be avoided would be to have the lump lanced under careful precautions to prevent infection. On this account it would be better to have it lanced by a veterinary surgeon. If you cannot have it lanced by a veterinary surgeon, do not attempt it yourself. Better to clip the hair over the surface of the lump and keep painting the skin every day with Tincture of Iodine. This treatment would reduce it to some extent in the course of several weeks' treatment.

NEW PLAN FOR COW TESTING

A change of plan for cow testing work carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to be made. The Dairy Record Centres have served a good purpose, but a more comprehensive scheme, whereby the whole country will be covered instead of limited areas, is now to be carried out. This is all the more important in view of the desirability of increasing production as much as possible, and there is no simpler or easier way of increasing dairy production than to improve the yield of the dairy herds.

The Dairy Record Centres will cease to exist and the position of Dairy Recorder will be abolished after May 1, 1918. In place of such organization the Department will enlist the services of cheese-makers, butter-makers and other qualified persons to test samples of milk, paying sufficient to make it worth while for anyone to give some attention to it. By transferring the work of the Dairy Recorders to a large number of persons who are already employed, some 30 men will be released for other work. The average yield of milk per cow has increased fully 30 per cent. in recent years, but there is still room for improvement.

By this new plan it is hoped the Department will reach a large number of milk producers who have not so far been keeping records, and thus give a further impetus to herd improvement.

COST OF MILK AND FARMER'S PROFIT

The principles of cost accounting used in manufacturing should be applied to agriculture, not that the farmer may always sell above cost, for at times he sells below cost, but that he may know that the average selling price will at least equal the cost and thus allow him to break even. Were the results of such cost accounting for the business of milk production known to the farmer

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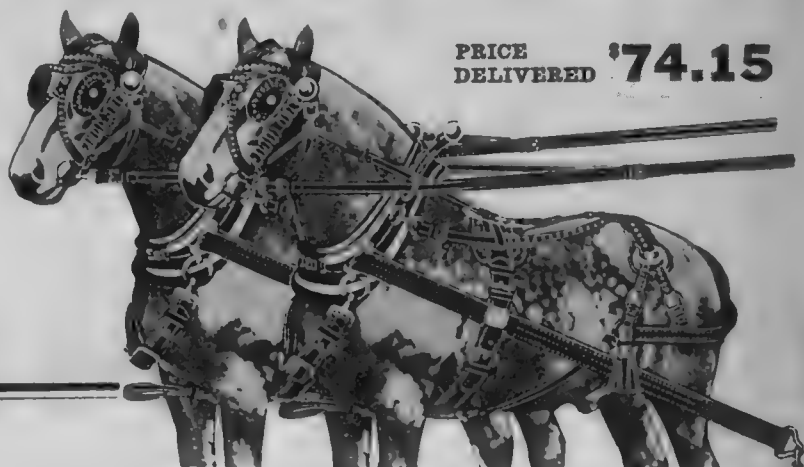
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Look for the Government Inspection legend, and the Sign of the "Shamrock" when purchasing meats, and be assured of getting the climax in quality.



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WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

If you have not received a copy of our 1918 Spring and Summer Catalogue we want to send you one. Just let us know. When you receive it we want you to compare our harness and footwear prices with prices quoted by other mail order houses because you will find a material difference in our favor. And when you take the quality of the goods we sell into consideration, the margin of difference in value is very much greater than the mere prices suggest.

We are showing a very interesting range of footwear of all descriptions, and like the harness, our values are very exceptional.

The illustration shown above is one of our most popular lines. It is our celebrated "King of the Road," and is fully described in our Catalogue. Price delivered, per set, brass mounted, **\$74.15** without collars.

The S. H. Borbridge Co.

WINNIPEG Factory to Farm CANADA

Profits in the Milk Pail

Your cows will milk heavier and produce milk with a higher percentage of butter fat when given

Pratts COW REMEDY

Full milk pails mean more profit for YOU. Richer milk means more cream—more butter—more money in the bank.

Begin right now with PRATTS. It puts your cows in prime condition, makes them relish their feed and digest it fully. Costs but one cent a day per cow, and pays for itself many times over in the extra quantity of milk obtained by its use.

At your Dealers' in pkgs., in 25 lb. pails and 100 lb. bags.

Money Back if not Satisfied

Write TO-DAY for Pratts Free Book on the Care and Feeding of Stock.

PRATT FOOD CO. of CANADA, Limited,
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Polled Hereford Bull

"Jack Canuck"—26718

will be offered for Sale at the Horse and Cattle Sale at REGINA.
March 13-14, 1918.

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PEERLESS PERFECTION

Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

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is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing.

Peerless Perfection symbolizes the highest regard for quality.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG,
MAN.

HAMILTON,
ONT.



as well as the consumer, the former would bestir himself to reduce his costs while the latter, recognizing the narrow margin of profit upon which the farmer is working in producing a staple food product, would cease his blind criticism and be willing to pay a fair price for milk which is one of his cheapest foods.

To find the cost of milk production is no sinecure in accounting, because of the complexity of the conditions surrounding the industry, but the importance of the product has led to many investigations with the following average results, using present day feed and labor charges:—

Expenditure per Cow

Feed at cost prices	\$ 82.90
Labor per cow including handling of milk	55.27
Interest and depreciation on herd per cow, \$110 at 11 per cent.	12.10
Interest, insurance, repairs and depreciation on buildings	8.72
Depreciation on equipment	.50
Losses from abortion, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc.	1.95
Veterinary services and drugs	.86
Cash sundries	1.96
Added interest of owner in excess of that exhibited by hired help	6.00
Total	\$170.26

Receipts per Cow

6,167 pounds of milk at 29c. per gallon	\$178.84
12 tons manure at \$2.00 per ton	24.00
Total	\$202.84

Under the above conditions milk costs the farmer 27.6 cents per gallon or 6.9 cents per quart. At most he is selling it for 29 cents per gallon or 7.25 cents per quart. The profit left to the farmer is very little over the value of the manure for his farm. In one investigation conducted on twenty-five dairy farms keeping on an average of 460 cows, the average profit per cow per year was \$8.23, while out of the twenty-five dairies 28 per cent. reaped no profit whatever.

While 6,167 pounds of milk per cow per year may seem a small yield to some farmers, it is in reality a very good average, exceeding the average for Eastern Canada by 2,000 pounds. The farmer's remedy lies in increasing the average production of his herd.

Comparatively speaking, milk is one of the cheapest foods. Instead of being regarded as a luxury it should be regarded as a necessity. Based on food values it has been estimated that if porterhouse steak is worth 30 cents per pound, milk is worth 16.5 cents per quart; if eggs are worth 30 cents per dozen, milk is worth 21 cents per quart; if fat fowl are worth 20 cents per pound, milk is worth 20 cents per quart; and if whitefish is worth 18 cents per pound, milk is worth 32 cents per quart. No common meat food is cheaper than milk at 15 cents per quart. Moreover, milk is an already prepared food, requiring no fuel to cook it, a most important consideration under present fuel conditions.—Experimental Farms Note.

OVERCOMING THE HAIRLESS PIG

The bane of the swine grower is the hairless pig. Little is as yet definitely known regarding this unfortunate youngster. Much, however, has been said and much conjectured. His presence has been found, under diverse conditions, and upon analyzing those conditions the conclusion was arrived at that it might have been due to:—

1. Turning the boar loose with a large number of sows
2. Too little sunlight.
3. Too little fresh air.
4. Not enough exercise.
5. Insufficient mineral matter in the food.
6. Too little protein.
7. Feeding too much barley.
8. Feeding frozen wheat.
9. And recently the theory has been advanced that it may be due to a deficiency of iodine in the thyroid gland,

that is, the gland in which goitre is located.

In the management of the brood sows now being supplied by the Alberta Government, attention is paid to all of these points.

Each boar is confined in a box stall eight feet square. No boar serves more than one sow each day, and that only once.

Sunlight, fresh air, exercise and protein are supplied by feeding largely on whole oats thrown broadcast on the ground in such a way that the feed can be picked up only a grain at a time, and the animals must work practically all day to satisfy their hunger. After a fall of snow, a snow plow is used to clean off a new feeding place. In extremely cold weather they are fed in the same manner under cover.

Mineral matter is supplied by feeding coal slack in which there has been mixed salt and sulphur at the rate of one ton slack, ten pounds coarse salt and one pound of sulphur. Barley and frozen wheat are banned. Iodine is supplied in the drinking water at the rate of five drops to each sow three times per week.

As the heaviest losses are usually sustained among the early farrowed litters, no sows have been bred to farrow before April 20th.

With all of these precautions good results should be obtained from the animals thus supplied.

TO INCREASE THE PIG CROP

Much can be done yet to increase the pig crop by giving the sows the proper care between now and farrowing time. Professor Shepperd of the North Dakota Experiment station suggests that the sows should be made to take some exercise and if it is available fed some alfalfa hay. Then the sows should be accustomed to being handled. They will soon become quite gentle if not already so. Then one can care for them at farrowing time—otherwise they are



Poison Hemlock, a plant which grows around sloughs and results in the death of many animals each year.

apt to be cross and excited if one goes into their pen. The sow that is accustomed to being handled will rather like to have someone around. The little pigs can be put in a basket and kept warm or even taken into a warm room till the farrowing is over and the sow is ready to care for them. In this way one pig per litter can easily be saved. That means increasing the pig crop by 20 per cent. It will be profitable too as by next fall one of these little pigs should be worth \$30 to \$40. If the sow is to be put into new quarters before farrowing, move her early enough so that she will have time to get accustomed to the pen. Use short straw or chaff for bedding. Fenders which consist of a 2 by 6 nailed to the wall 5 or 6 inches from the floor also helps save pigs, as if the sow should lie on them the little pigs will slide under the fender. More pigs are needed and the above is one way to increase the crop.

Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—Has your attention been called to a pamphlet by John John S. Ewart, K.C., Ottawa, entitled, "The World Famine and the Duty of Canada." I don't agree with all Mr. Ewart says respecting the government. His statements and figures are too momentous, to cavil about just now. What is really wanted is a lot less talk about things and some practical help from the government, the banks and ourselves, the farmers.

I think if every man and lad that can drive an engine was conscripted for every engine available, new and old, for seeding and breaking season, and again for harvest, and all the cattle that are not finished held in the country until they were, these two items would revolutionize our production this season, and one man in each municipality could do it in little time and at little expense. I think there are men here who would be glad to get their crop in quick and get a bit of breaking done, or be released to do it by getting crop in early, and a lot of cattle could be well distributed here to good reliable people. This kind of thing would tend to shake every man up, and make him feel he was a part of a great machine that the best intelligences were guiding to overthrow the wrong.

The cash to pay for the foregoing is in the crop, in the fall, or later. This is not at all imperative now, it can be conscripted easier than the men. They are doing wonderful things in Britain and America, can't we do something here that is worthy? I have mentioned this district thinking that what would apply here would also apply in many places.

I would be glad to get a car of stock to run this summer. I have hay, straw and a quarter-section fenced that they could run in till harvest. I think there are hundreds of men situated similarly, and there is no doubt the same applies to the engines and men mentioned above.

S. MOORE.

Rama, Sask.

THE BIG OUTFIT MAN'S CASE

Editor, Guide:—I see by recent papers that the duty is to be removed from motor tractors under \$1,400 in value on account of labor shortage, and the need for greater production.

This is all right as far as it goes, but it stops just half way from where it should. It will prevent a man buying anything larger than a 10-20, which will only handle a three-furrow plow or a 20-36 separator. Now this is helping the man who wants to buy a small outfit, but does not help the man who has used his tractor in past years to make for greater production by bringing under cultivation land covered with oak, that could not be successfully handled with anything but a large tractor. Some of this land yielded 58 bushels of No. 1 Northern per acre. All yielded over 35 bushels.

I have a fairly up-to-date outfit, excepting my engine, which has pretty well served its time as I have used it seven out of eight seasons for plowing, as well as threshing. The engine is therefore about twice the age of the rest of my outfit and consequently just about "worn out," not with abuse, but good honest service, the rest of my outfit is good for several years yet. Now I must either give the price of a quarter-section of land to get an engine suitable to run this outfit that serves and has done for the last eight seasons, an average of ten farmers every year, or throw away my separator, racks, tanks, plows, and also my sheaf loader, which is a genuine labor-saver and a great boon in such a time as this, in that it enables a man to do twice or three times in a day what can be accomplished with one of the 10-20 outfits and still only use the same number of men to do it.

Why is the man or men that buy

either a medium-sized or large tractor, to help him overcome labor shortage and to increase production, not entitled to the duty off equally as much as the man who buys a small tractor? Not only this the man who drives say a 20-40 plowing outfit can do twice the work the man with the 10-20 can, yet it only requires one man to operate either.

If it is greater production that is wanted, and needed as I am sure it is, why will they not permit a man to buy a medium-sized or large tractor, by keeping the duty on them which at once puts them out of reach, in that a 20-40 tractor now costs over \$1,000, while a few years ago a man could buy a 30-60 tractor and a 32-52 separator for about \$4,300.

What do you think of it brother farmers and threshermen? Now's the time to raise some dust over this deal.

FOSTER BAILY.

Bradwardine, Man.

TOO MUCH IDLE LAND

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of the Guide Mr. Ross has an excellent letter in regard to more production on our prairies. He gives figures showing how much acreage could be secured by using the present uncultivated land. I do not know as to the total, but I do know that here in the fertile Goose Lake country less than half of the land near the towns is under cultivation, the useless acres being owned by speculators. Farmers are teaming grain in from 50 miles south wasting days on the trail, which, if their land were nearer a station might have meant many more acres ready for the seed.

France in 1914 passed a law giving the idle land owners just two weeks to commence work or forfeit their land. That is an example well worthy of imitation. Our government should demand that all land owners, the big land holding companies included, be prepared to go to work in the spring or lose their land. Too long has this legalized gamble in the nation's resources been permitted. If it is right to conscript a man's life it is surely right for the government to reclaim that which was originally the nation's

Two Extra Cans of Milk

Royal Purple Stock Specific will increase the daily flow of milk per cow, two to five pounds per day while in the stable. You simply mix this pure conditioner with the other meals you are feeding. Its action aids digestion, purifies the blood and improves the condition of stock.



Royal Purple Stock Specific

will put flesh on the poorest, most run-down animal on your farm. We stand back of this guarantee to the extent that we will refund your money if it does not give the desired results when directions are followed.

PUT ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC TO THESE TESTS: See if it will increase your milk flow. See if it will improve the condition of run down animals. See if it enables you to market pigs a month earlier. We know it does all these things. We ask you to try it—and benefit by its use. Sold by dealers everywhere in large and small packages.

Made only by
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada



and which should never have been alienated from it by private ownership.

M. M. DICKSON.

Wiseton, Sask.

AN UNPROTECTED FRONTIER

Editor, Guide:—Reams of paper have been used to emphasize the need for the adoption of free trade or a greatly reduced protective tariff. Particularly is that so in the case of the western farmer who by reason of the protective tariff has to pay nearly twice as much for his implements than, under the operation of a free market, they are worth.

It is well to use up a few more reams of paper during this period of strife in order to keep before the farmer and the government one or two salient points. One of such points is this: The government is calling upon the farmer for increased production of cereals, yet it is obviously impossible for the farmer to

make an abnormal increase in the production of cereals unless his capital is increased. If he paid less for his machinery by the operation of a free market it is equally obvious that his capital would be increased and resulting from this—as a matter of self interest he would naturally increase his acreage of field products.

We hear quite a lot about the cause of pride which Canada and the United States have in the fact that the frontier between the two countries is open and unprotected. But do we realize that while we open our ports to the freedom of brotherly intercourse, we close them to the free intercourse of commodities. Let us be at least consistent. If we leave our frontiers free let us also free our people from the terrible burden of the present tariff wall.

A. J. CRAWLEY.

Windthorpe, Sask.

TREAT FARMER LIKE BUSINESS MAN

This seems an opportune time to call attention to an important question now before the Grain Growers. I refer to the setting of the price of farm implements by the federal government. Why the price of the farmer's product, grain, should be set by the government while everything that he uses in the raising and handling of this product is mounting skyward, seems rank injustice and class legislation of the worst kind. While the present price of wheat may be sufficient to guarantee to the farmer having a fair crop, a profitable turnover on his season's operations, it certainly is not fair to thousands of farmers who had little or no crop last season and are obliged to pay the rapidly increasing rates for lumber, implements, railway fare and other commodities and services now demanded. Why not treat farmers like bacon profiteers and other trade barons. Tax their profits. It should not be difficult to get a reliable statement from any western farmer. He has given them so often to banks, implement firms and lumber companies that he could give a fairly accurate statement in his sleep. The only favorable aspect of the situation is that on account of free wheat and the price of the United States crop being set at a fair figure for 1918 we will be almost sure of a good price for wheat for the coming season. It seems that a trifle more action on the part of our Union Government would not be out of place however. Think it over.

W. J. GREENE.

Limerick, Sask.



Returned Soldiers Improving their Knowledge of Auto and Gasoline Engines. Farm Motor Mechanics and Auto Driving and Repair at the Tuxedo Park Convalescent Hospital, occupying the buildings of the old Manitoba Agricultural College Buildings, Winnipeg

THE LITTLE TRACTOR WITH THE BIG 1917 RECORD

In reply to a letter sent out by the Canadian Thresherman the letter given below was sent to the Happy Farmer Company Limited, in place of the magazine. This is therefore an unsolicited statement and one which we feel all prospective tractor owners will be interested in, as it shows besides the simplicity of operation the abundance of reserve power over our guarantee of 2,000 pounds drawbar or 3-bottom 14-in. plows. This owner uses a harrow at the same time.

P.S. Please forward a copy on to the Canadian Thresherman

Box 172
Melfort
Sask.
Feb. 4th 1918

Dear Sir—As to my engine the Happy Farmer which I purchased last fall, a 12-24 h.p. I think it a very good investment for the average farmer who has a half section or more. I plowed and threshed with her last fall, pulling three fourteen inch bottom ploughs + a section of harrows, at the depth of six to eight inches, doing two things at once with one man, she is very simple to operate + self guiding, my plows are the Case make and the engine will guide herself so the man can look after the plows + harrows and she burns coal oil to perfection, ploughing from ten to fifteen acres a day, on about 10 gallons of coal oil and a gallon of lubricating oil. I also threshed with her + she done good work, with a 24-46 in. separator in wheat oats and barley.

Enclosed find a photo of the Happy Farmer ploughing through a slough which has not been ploughed for two years.
I am yours truly,
Geo Ellis + Bro.



This is the Slough referred to in Above Letter.

Write for full particulars and remember an important point: we have "Happy Farmer" Tractors on hand for immediate delivery.

The Happy Farmer Co. Limited

Head Office: Winnipeg
Branch and Service Station—REGINA, Corner Halifax and Seventh Avenue

Sow Registered Marquis Wheat and Increase Your Yield

We are now offering the best lot of our own strain of REGISTERED MARQUIS that we have ever grown.

Grades No. 1 Northern; weighs 65 lbs. per bushel; germinates 99 per cent. Put up in seamless cotton bags and sealed by inspector Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Price: \$3.20 Per Bushel

Sacks Free. F.O.B. Indian Head. Seed Rate Applies.

SPECIAL—We have also for sale a few bushels of LANG'S MARQUIS (Registered), 1st Generation. Grown and specially selected from one kernel highest type Marquis. Price on application.

Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co.

INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Machinery

Farm machinery dealers have put on what is called a Machinery Repair Week, from March 11 to 18, over all Western Canada. Every farmer should get a list of repairs he will require on his machines, and turn them in to his dealer during this week. This gives the dealer an opportunity to place his orders intelligently with the manufacturers, and gives the manufacturers an opportunity to secure early distribution through the country. Manufacturers and agents are anxious to get everything done and all properly distributed before the rush season starts. The question of transportation at present is a very serious one, and congestion will no doubt become greater as the busy season comes on. It is up to every farmer to co-operate in this matter and put every machine in the best possible state of repair for the most efficient use this spring and summer. Only co-operation with dealers and manufacturers will get the best results from this campaign.

ORDERING THE FORDSON TRACTOR

The new tractor which the Dominion government has purchased for distribution mainly among western farmers is not called the "Ford" but the "Fordson." It is built by Henry Ford and his son Edsel. It is a light tractor, designed to pull two plows. Its rating is 8-16. These tractors have been purchased by the Dominion government and are being sold by them to the farmers throughout Canada. The price fixed for delivery to any point in the province of Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba is \$795. There is no difference between the price delivered at Winnipeg and the price delivered at Lethbridge. The pro-

vincial departments of agriculture have been asked to take the orders for the Canada Food Board, which contracted for these tractors. This board states that money must accompany the order before the tractor is shipped, so that any person wishing one of these tractors may send their order to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton, accompanied by a marked check for the amount of \$795, and it will be forwarded immediately to the Canada Food Board at Ottawa, and the tractor will be shipped as soon as possible after the first of April. The tractor in each case will be shipped direct to the purchaser, freight prepaid.

Catalogs giving information about this tractor will be issued soon. The tractor is said to pull two 14-inch bottom plowing heavy soil, maintaining a draw bar pull of 1,800 pounds at plowing speed and a draw bar pull of 2,500 pounds in low gear. Also that it develops 22 horse-power on the pulley using a six-inch belt. The departments of agriculture in the provinces are only asked to receive the orders for these tractors and deliver the same to the Canada Food Board, who have purchased the machines and are making delivery of them. The company will arrange for repair parts to be stocked in the province.

have square cribbing, a wooden pump, but the sand keeps coming up in the pump, gets on the valve and lets the water run out of the pump. Would putting stones in the well prevent the sand from coming up? I have to clean the well out twice a year.—W. J. Trouten, Gouverneur, Sask.

A.—The following applies to cribbing quick sand wells in general as well as this particular case, so should be very useful to all readers having similar difficulty:—

If it is a round well make a crib about 6 ft. long out of 2 x 6 lumber, sharpen each piece at the lower end flat ways (not edge ways), make it as you would a cistern without a bottom in it. Put on two iron bands made of 1 1/2 or 2 inch band iron. Make the crib about 6 inches larger at the bottom than at the top, so the bands will tighten without dropping off. The bands should be made to fit about one foot from each end of crib. Make the crib small enough to drop down freely inside the present crib.

When it is in the well, go down with a sledge hammer and drive the crib into the sand, driving each stave down about six inches at a time. Go round the crib a sufficient number of times till you have it down about 2 1/2 or 3 feet into the sand. Then take out all the sand you can till you find the sand is running in again. Then drive the crib down again as before. The main thing to do is to always keep the drive crib down into the sand so it is below the level of where you are digging. A well can thus be put down several feet through quicksand. Of course, you must have plenty of help and stick to the job.



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If, however, it is a square well, the following plan should be adopted. Take the 2 x 6 lumber sharpened as before; fit them closely as possible in the bottom of the well, leaning inwards at the bottom about six or eight inches. Make a square rim of 4 x 4 timber (or something similar), making it the correct size that when dropped inside the drive crib in the bottom of the well it will tighten about half way down the crib. Then drive crib down with sledge hammer same as the round one, only be sure and keep the rim always in its place or the crib might bulge in and cause trouble.

When you have secured a good supply of water, before you leave the well, drive the crib down as far as possible so it will be 18 inches or two feet below the bottom of the well. Drive it till you strike something hard if possible and I don't think you will have any more trouble with the sand rising in the well.

H. CATER.

Brandon, Man.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A FLOAT

I have been making some experiments with a combined scrubber and harrow, and I thought that perhaps the results might be of interest to other farmers, and that some of them might add to the knowledge we have gained by criticism of our methods and comparison of their methods with those we have followed.

We first made a scrubber float as some call it out of eight two-by-sixes

HOW TO CRIB A QUICK SAND WELL

Q.—I have a well about 14 feet deep, quick sand in bottom. The sand starts about three feet from the surface. I

ten feet long. Each one lapped over the other two inches, and behind this we hitched a wooden frame harrow the same width, by means of short chains. We have experimented two years in succession on summerfallow by using the combination on part of the field and letting the rest of the field go with the

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harrow before and after the drill instead. I might say that this summer-fallow had all received the same treatment the year before, i.e. plowed in June, double disced three times, and harrowed seven or eight times. Now the results for that year were that though the yield was identical the land that received the work of the scrubber-harrow was a week earlier in being ready to harvest.

Now for the second experiment. I may say that in this year owing to my being called away by illness in the family we were unable to get the summer-fallow done until July which should have been done in June. Notwithstanding which (and the fact that this late work was followed by the driest year we have ever experienced) the combination machine again showed its value and in more ways than in the preceding year, the spring in this neighborhood was very wet and we were unable to get on the land as early as we otherwise should have, but we found out by experiment with it that by putting the combination ahead of the drill that we seeded from four to five days ahead of anyone else in the neighborhood.

Crop Was Earlier Also

When it came to harvest that crop it was ten days ahead of any other on the farm or in the neighborhood. Unfortunately the crop got some hail. Therefore an accurate estimate as to what it would have yielded is not available, but when threshed it yielded fifteen bushel and the hail inspector estimated the loss at thirty per cent. or practically one-third which I believe would have been about right. Taking that as a right basis the yield would have been twenty-two and a half bushels to an acre. The highest actual yield I heard of in this district was twenty-one and the average was about seventeen.

Hence I maintain these advantages for the combination machine: You can do two operations at once, you leave a much better seed bed than four strokes of the harrow would give you, you get a much firmer field to work on both for the drill and binder, the crop will harvest from five to seven days earlier, and in a wet spring you can get on to the land somewhat earlier, at least on that land that is not too heavy (the soil here is rather heavy chocolate loam clay mixture with an odd burn out or gumbo spot), and if the estimates on this year's crop are correct, and I believe that for all practical purposes they are, it will show that under some conditions it will give an increase of from three to five bushels per acre.

H. F. M.

Amulet, Sask.

SMOKEY LANTERNS

When your lantern is on the blink and insists on smoking up the globe, immediately after cleaning it, don't blame the kerosene or lantern until you have subjected the lantern to the following treatment: First take out the globe, then remove the screw cap and empty out all the kerosene. Now turn the lantern upside down and jar it smartly against your hand, leaning it a little to first one side and then to the other, and you will be surprised to see the quantity of dead flies that will fall down out of the flues. I have gotten more than a hundred out of my lantern at one time. The flies crawl into the flues at the top in the summer and die, stopping them up so much as to seriously effect the draft, causing it to smoke the globe continually.

F. STUART J.

LEAKY WOOD PUMPS

When your wood pump gets old and the stock leaks so bad that about one-half of the water runs back and you don't care to go to the expense of buying new tubing for it, enquire around of your neighbors who have been operating steam tractors until you find one who has some old discarded two-inch flue pipes. Buy or beg one from him and insert it into the leaky tubing and it will make your pump work like a new one, at least it did mine. The flues measure two inches on the outside, consequently just fitting inside of the standard two-inch wood pump.

F. STUART J.

Stenen, Sask.

Order Farm Machine Repairs Now Delay May Mean Loss

HAVE YOU thought of the difficulty you are going to have this year in getting repairs for your machines? It is the most important thing for you to be thinking about right now. Your crops may depend upon it.

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The implement manufacturer and agent in Canada realizes this today and the utmost is being done to take care of the farmers' requirements for repairs. Unless the farmers are also foresighted, many of them are likely to realize the difficulty too when the season for field work opens. They are going to be greatly handicapped if they wait until just before they are ready to use the machines before overhauling them and finding out what parts will have to be replaced.

We cannot urge you too strongly to get busy on this at once. Overhaul every machine on your place and see just what parts you need to put them in good working order, then place your order at once. This is the only way you can be sure of having the new parts in time for use.

We are making every possible effort to get ample stocks of repair parts to convenient points where you can get quick service. International Harvester branch houses are located in all parts of Canada and they always carry large stocks of repairs. Besides there are thousands of local agents who carry a good supply of the parts usually called for. Under normal conditions, you could expect quick action on repair orders sent to us or to any of our agents, but at this time conditions are not normal and it is a personal and patriotic duty to look ahead and plan ahead and be prepared to avoid confusion and crop-wasting delays.

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WAR BOARD PLAN GRAIN MOVEMENT

Montreal, March 1.—The Canadian railway war board plans for a big spring food drive to include arrangements to "shoot out" all grain from the head of the Great Lakes on the co-operative principle by all three rail-

ways, so that if one company has insufficient cars, either of the others will take the traffic. The board in January, accomplished the loading of cars to capacity. Increased loading of one company over January, 1917, averaging 5.9 tons per car, saving 139 cars and 6,583 tons coal.

Women Confer with War Committee

Prominent Women from all parts of Canada Discuss War Problems with War Cabinet

By E. H. Davidson, Calgary

The first conference of Canadian women, called at the invitation of the government of Canada to confer with the War Committee of the Cabinet, was an epoch-making event in several senses. Undoubtedly, the conference re-



revealed resources both of power and wisdom greater than it has been supposed hitherto that the women of Canada possessed and to the women themselves it presaged a new condition of affairs when women are to be no longer segregated sex, but are to be regarded as individual citizens and accepted on their individual merit. The success of the conference has given the women a new feeling of confidence in themselves which will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating their activity and of developing their energy. Apart from these general advantages the conference resulted in certain specific benefits in the present situation. It brought to the attention of the government a whole mine of detailed information relative to women in industry and agriculture, presented at a definite basis for the entrance of women into practical industrial war work and it cleared the air of many misunderstandings under which women and their organizations have been laboring.

The government has now been specially informed of the extent of woman power available for industrial activity and agriculture, the conditions necessary to their successful absorption, the specific training required in preparation, the precise methods necessary to successful registration and mobilization, the views of practical women on domestic thrift, and the actual power and ability and willingness of women to co-operate, on the other hand the women have been reassured on certain vexing questions, such as the bacon situation. They have been given the facts regarding sugar and other essential commodities and they know and understand the drastic steps which the government shortly proposes to undertake to control trade and to prevent hoarding and waste of food in storage plants.

Importance of Westerners

Western farm women played a conspicuous part in this conference. To them is almost entirely due credit for turning the deliberations of the conference into really practical channels, for emphasizing the concrete and material side of every prominent question and for the brilliantly successful detailed application of many comparatively new economic and social theories to the necessities of the occasion. The western delegation was made up of such practical and experienced farm women and agricultural experts as Miss Cora Hind of Winnipeg; Mrs. J. S. Wood of Oakville, Man., president of the Women Grain Growers of Manitoba; Mrs. Rebecca Dayton of Virden, Man., president of the Home Economics Organization of Manitoba; Mrs. Lillian Stephens of Portage la Prairie; Mrs. Walter Parlbay, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta; Miss Mary McIsaac, superintendent of Alberta Women's Institutes; Mrs. Clara Davies, a successful fruit grower of the Okanagan Valley; Mrs. S. V. Haight, presi-



Mrs. S. V. Haight

dent; and Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, ex-president of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, and Mrs. G. B. Cleveland of Saskatchewan.



Mrs. Irene Parlbay

Thirty women of the West were almost exclusively women whose sympathies with the aims and ideals of organized grain growers in the West, were both intelligent and assured. They included those two brilliant national figures, Mrs. Nellie McClung and Judge Emily Murphy of Edmonton, a notable group of city women, Mrs. Jean Robson, Mrs.

McWilliams and Mrs. Colin Campbell of Winnipeg, two western professional women; Mrs. W. M. Davidson of the Calgary Morning Albertan and Miss Mabel Durham of the Vancouver Province; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, who has been a pioneer figure in the local councils of women of Western Canada; Mrs. Peveritt of Regina, who is perhaps the most outstanding Red Cross officer in Western Canada, and a group of educationalists which included Mrs. Christina Murray of Saskatoon, whose husband is the president of the University of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Irene Moody who has just concluded a successful term of office as chairman of the School Board of Vancouver. It was regretted that Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., and Mrs. Ferris of British Columbia and Miss Noble, president of the Alberta Women's Institutes who were also invited were unable to be present. This group, while adequately representing every phase of women's activities in Western Canada was co-ordinated by harmony of ideals into a solid, powerful and influential phalanx, only requiring the support of such kindred women as Mrs. Brodie and Mrs. Buchanan of the Ontario Farm Women's Organizations and the intelligent and practical direction of two such well equipped authorities on labor and industry as Miss Winifred Harvey and Miss Strong of the Ontario Provincial Labor Bureaus at Toronto and Hamilton, and Miss Saunders of the National Y.W.C.A. to direct every resource of the agricultural and industrial women in Canada along practical channels of the greatest usefulness to the government. Undoubtedly the report of the agricultural section convened by Miss Cora Hind was the most conspicuously brilliant contribution of the conference. Into three concise and comprehensive pages of report was compiled all the available information relating to the women in agriculture and the essence of the wisdom of all these women on the pertinent and immediate questions before the assembly. This section was by far the larger numerically of the conference, a significant commentary on the character of the assembly. The report reviewed in detail the resources of women for agricultural development, suggested a definite plan for the training of these women by the government, on government farms and in government institutions in time for work this year, suggested a novel and practical plan for securing an immediate registration of women for domestic employment on farms in advance of the larger and necessarily slower scheme of compulsory registration suggested adequate social and industrial safeguards for women in this industry and also proper protection of child labor.



Mrs. Janet Wood.

Committee on Industry

The industry and registration section, convened by Mrs. Robson of Winnipeg, and including several city women of Western Canada, was perhaps, not quite so complete and exhaustive but it threw absolutely new light on the peculiar position of women in industry and the peculiar problems to be met in registration and mobilization. It especially dwelt on the resources provided by women power to release men in most essential industries, for military and agricultural service, and to mitigate the necessity for imported labor, and it gave the government special information on the problem of registration and distribution of woman labor. In the former connection Miss Saunders of the National Y.W.C.A. was an invaluable adviser. In the latter Miss Harvey and Miss Strong proved inexhaustible mines of information. These women for instance were able to demonstrate that 35,000 women have been released from munition factories in Ontario and Quebec in the last twelve months, and being untrained for domestic or agricultural employment are now glutting the labor market in the cities. They explained the precise difficulties in the war of redistributing the labor through the various provinces under the present inadequate and un-co-ordinated provincial labor bureaus and they suggested the proper plan of linking up provincial bureaus under a federal head official with adequate powers. They explained exactly the kind of training necessary to equip these women for productive work and suggested the use of various institutions, such as government farms now in operation and agricultural schools, where successful short courses could be given to many hundreds of women before the seeding season commences.

The western educationalists emphasized the problem of vacant schools and urged that the registration scheme be utilized to mobilize and distribute all the country's resources in teachers in such a way that 1,000 rural schools now without teachers in Alberta and many hundreds of schools now closed in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, can be adequately supplied with teachers.

Federal Health Department

Both eastern and western women laid emphasis on the necessity of greater attention to public health and urged the formation of a federal health department to have charge of child welfare and venereal disease.

The women of the thrift section gave practical definitions of luxuries and necessities in house keeping, discussed and advocated daylight saving, advised stamps of small denomination for children's war loans, advocated the cultivation of vacant lots, and urged closer inspection of garbage cans with heavy penalties for waste.

On the other hand the war board advised the women of the intention of establishing a war trade board with adequate power over all trade and commerce so as to stimulate essential trade and diminish or close up non-essential industries, the intention to pass an order-in-council providing for the forced sale of all contents of cold storage houses found to be hoarded or in danger by deterioration and to force the interests hoarding this food to sustain every loss resulting from that hoarding.

The women were assured that the absolute prohibition of the use of bacon for home consumption is not yet necessary, and that it would not pay to extend the energy required to enforce prohibition. The shipping problems in sugar and pork were explained. It was expressly emphasized that the women assembled had not been invited as the representatives of organizations but that had been elected for their special individual equipment to give practical advice to the government, and to disseminate the information acquired by and through the conference. Except the heads of nationally organized women's associations who were convened to give information as to the usefulness of their respective societies in spreading propaganda directed by the government, no club or society or institution was officially recognized. The women were assembled as individual citizens to confer on the phases of immediate problems of which they were

supposed, for various reasons, to have special knowledge.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMAN PEACE

The latest reports indicate that Russia has bowed to the teutonic allies. The Bolshevik commanders sent to Brest-Litovsk have signed the treaty of peace presented by the Germans, according to an official statement from Berlin, which adds that military movement in Great Russia has ceased. The exact terms of the treaty are still obscure but indications are that they are extremely favorable to the central powers. Considerable territory in Trans-Caucasia is relinquished by Russia and this makes a considerable addition to the Turkish Empire. Regarding the territorial acquisition in Europe, the German armies have, during the past few weeks, overrun large districts extending from the Baltic south to the Ukraine. In their advance they are said to have captured 63,000 officers and men and thousands of guns and motor vehicles.

With the turn of events in Russia, a serious situation has arisen in the far East. Large amounts of munitions supplied by Japan and the United States have accumulated at Vladivostok and other points on the Trans-Siberian railway owing to the inability of the railway to transport this across Siberia.

To prevent these from falling into the hands of the Germans, negotiations have been opened up between Japan, United States and the entente nations with the result that Japan has proceeded to take possession of the points at which these munitions have accumulated. One rumor states that the United States may also send an expedition across the Pacific to assist in safeguarding the rights of the Allies in Eastern Siberia.

BORDEN AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 28.—Sir Robert Borden, the premier of Canada, went to New York tonight after three days of conferences on war problems with officials of the American government. Before leaving, he said he came to "ensure more effective co-operation in utilizing the resources of the United States and Canada in the great common purpose," and had been received in a most friendly spirit. He added: "I have had many conferences with officials of the government, and have every reason to believe that my visit will be attended with marked advantages." More effective cooperation in the joint system for purchasing war materials in this country was taken up at the conferences. Sir Robert discussed, further, allied purchasing problems and import

and export regulations promulgated by the United States.

WATER IN DRY BELT

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Water has been discovered by the geological survey in the dry belt of Southern Alberta. This seems like a simple and trivial announcement, but it is news of the most vital importance to the ranching country lying between the Southern Saskatchewan River and the international boundary line.

This country is splendid ranching territory, but has been handicapped by lack of water. The officials of the geological survey after an inspection decided that there was nearly a million acres of this district where flowing water should be readily available. Three test wells were sunk and in two of them water has been secured, in one well, at a depth of 500 feet, a flow of 4,000 gallons per day was struck and in another well at a depth of 602 feet, a flow of 9,000 gallons per day was secured.

Regina, Sask., March 2.—Hail insurance rates in Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance association will remain unchanged during the coming season according to the statement made today by E. G. Hingley, secretary.

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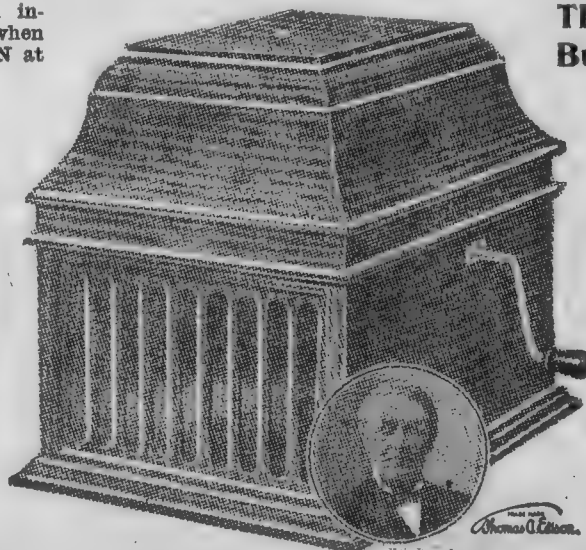
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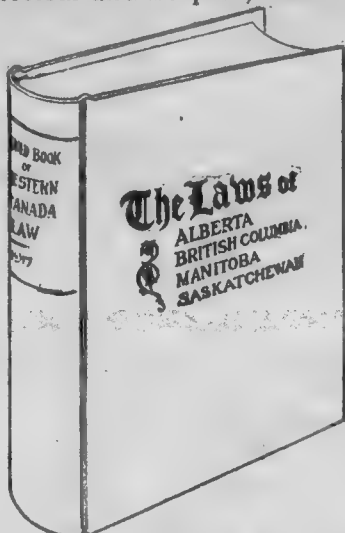
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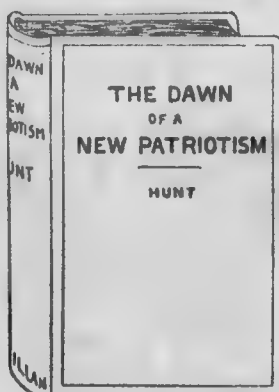
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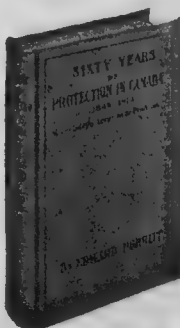
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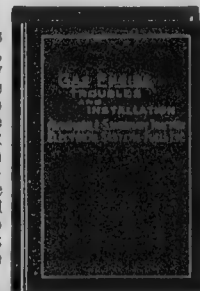


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Books and You

By H. D. Ranns

In a certain great western city that both you and I know quite well there is an elderly retired farmer. As a strict matter of fact there are many elderly retired farmers just like him. Now that farmer has succeeded very well in the ambition that animates not only farmers but others—the ambition to make money, lots of money. And yet I doubt very well whether I would call that man's life a success. For myself, who know him well and respect him too, his life is more a tragedy than a success. You ask me why I think that and I will tell you. It is because that farmer has made money but has failed to learn the art of happiness. He is a man who does not know how to pass his days. I have seen him sit in the kitchen of his home twiddling his thumbs from sheer listlessness. He has no reserves or resources for his leisure time and when there is no work to do he is miserable. And when you see a man like that you may well pity him, though he is weighted with the wealth of the Indies.

Well, you say, and what has that man to do with me? The answer to that question depends—on you. As I write I am wondering whether, when you who read this come to the time to lay aside business cares, you too will be in this plight. And lest you should be making toward that fate—and many are who dream not of it—I want to try to show one way at least there is by which you may be saved from it. This way I am going to try to put to you is an infallible cure for dullness, if only you acquire the habit.

Acquire the Reading Habit

All this is by way of introduction to urge you, if you are not already a reader, to begin to get the habit. And now having let out my purpose, we can come to close quarters. You say, all he wants is to get me to begin to read. Then you tell me that you are too old to begin. You like to read the newspapers if you have any spare time from the "chores," but beyond that you have no relish for reading. Then you tell me how busy you are, and I listen and believe all you say, but— And the "but" means simply that I know that if you want to read you can find the time, even in the crowded life of a prairie farmer. Thousands of farmers are doing it and are no worse but much better farmers and men for doing it. What they are doing you can do. And I just want to warn you that if you don't there may come the time when in your heart of hearts you may wish you had been a reader, even though now in the glory of your physical vigor and the interest of your out-of-door life you are inclined to laugh at books and reading. I repeat that some day, if you come to be like the man described in the opening paragraph, you may wish you had got the habit of reading.

Perhaps if you have read patiently so far, you are saying to yourself that you never could see what there is in books, anyway. I wish I could help you to see, but the task is beyond me, what there is in books, real books. Not trashy books, but books that are literature. Why, in a real book there is the very best of his brain and the very best of his knowledge of the subject about which the author writes. And there is also, what is perhaps even more important, there is the very best of his life, his emotional power. What leads an author to write a real book? Why does a man write, for instance, a great history like Green's "History of the English People," or Gibbon's "Rome"? What, but his feeling that in the past of these great nations there is an immortal story that shall be for the admonishment and emulation of men, a living incitement to valiant deeds and noble effort. Then, when he sees this, fired with the vision, he sets pen to paper, and you have the tale of the glory that he glimpsed. Or take a great biography. You have perhaps thought that reading books was dry, dull work. And yet what is a biography but a portrayal of another living, working, thinking being like yourself, one who has lived and worked and thought,

maybe, to better purpose than you have dreamed. Read today a life of Lincoln and if you do not feel the stirring of your soul and the quickening of your hope that out of even these terrible times shall dawn God's better day for the world, then tell me I am no prophet. Or the great poets, with their clarion call to patriotic endeavor and fine living. Or the great novelists, who have seen the life of their time more vividly and more penetratingly than their fellows and tell what they saw or see with a faithful pen. If only you will give a real good book a fair show and try, try, try again to read it, the time will come when you will wonder how it was that you ever thought that books were dull, dead things. You will know that a good book is a living friend.

Start a Library

Well, you say, how am I to start? One way to start is, get some books. Buy them and keep them around. Start a little library of your own. One bought book is worth a dozen borrowed ones, as far as literary culture is concerned. You say again, buy books—but what am I to buy? Now that is where nobody can entirely guide you. This can be said. Find out your own chief interest. Are you keen to know about the great war? Then buy one of the numerous war descriptive books that abound. Books like those written by Palmer, Ian Hay, "Sapper" and hosts of others. Are you interested in the march of events in the storied past? Then buy history in one of the many popular cheap editions that the book

department can tell you about. Or if your interests are more in the economic realm, start to study a great movement like Socialism, and take for your guide that very readable little book, Ramsay MacDonald's Socialism. Or if, like so many others, you want a "story" and you are sure you cannot read Scott or Dickens, why start to read Ralph Connor or Jack London. For the life of me, I cannot see but that you might like Scott's "Ivanhoe" or "Guy Rannering," or Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." But if you start to buy books and have them about you, you will find that you will pick one up in some idle hour and read it. You should set out to tempt yourself to read. Why should we not tempt ourselves to good courses as we do to bad ones?

Then when you have bought your books and have a number in your home, don't be discouraged if you don't find reading very exhilarating at the first. Perhaps you have tried the wrong kind of an author for you. Remember in books, what is one man's meat is another's poison. Personally I thrive on Dickens, but I have friends who cannot for the life of them see anything in Dickens. So if you don't get on well at first, try a different book. Perhaps you will like the books that you find dull now very much better in a year or two. It often happens like that. Only persevere until you find the man to whom your heart opens, the author who grips you so that you cannot let go and then read all you can get that he has written. But don't fancy that this will come all at once. It will not, in the nature of things. You, yourself, would not expect a man always brought up in the city to find country life perfectly natural and simple all at once or to become your right hand man on the farm in a week. You would say, give him time. It is the same with the

cultivation of a love for books, especially if you are getting on in years. And yet the wonderful things done in the way of self culture by men who had no chance until late in life proves that it can be done.

In those far-off days before the Great War I remember having occasion to go through one of the great night-schools held in the north end of the city of Winnipeg. There was one man there who particularly impressed me. He was a middle aged artisan, 54 years old, as I learned later. This man was of Swiss nationality, a blacksmith, who worked hard and long hours for his daily bread. When I saw him he was trying to spell some difficult English words and when he did not succeed he would look up at the teacher with a strangely pathetic air that seemed out of keeping with his simple task. He was learning spelling. Yes, but he was doing more. He was conquering a new world and each word was a battlefield. Now the principal of the night-school told me that that man knew French and German well, but four years before that time he had not known one word of English. At that time he was going through the Fifth Reader and so keen for knowledge was he that he borrowed all manner of English books for extra reading. Why do I tell such an incident? Simply to show that, not matter how bad your initial handicap may be as regards reading, I am sure it is no worse than that of a man like that. He succeeded. Why not you? Buy and read books and leisure shall not afflict you and life shall gain larger meaning as the years go by.

Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge, or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

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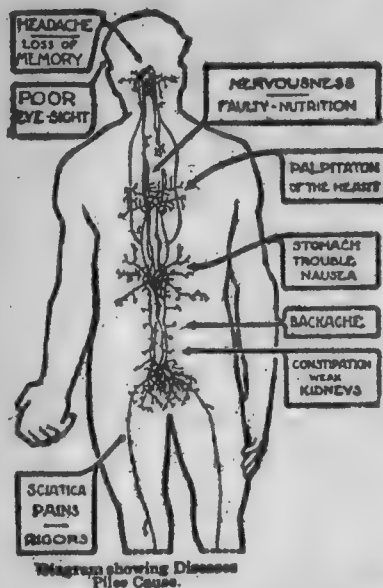
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The Deeper Life

The Significance and Power of Words

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

In general we think lightly of words. A frequent saying is, "words are cheap." Another is, "only talk." An old proverb says, "hard words break no bones." Our Lord, on the contrary, seems to have attached enormous importance to words. In flouting the ceremonial ablutions of which the Pharisees made so much, he said sharply, "Not that which entereth into the mouth defileth the man, but that which proceedeth out of the mouth, this defileth the man," seeming thus to indicate the mouth as the chief means of expression of the heart. The mysterious sin against the Holy Spirit, in the particular form which was in the mind of our Lord, it is, perhaps, impossible for us now to commit. But, at least, it was a sin of speech (Matt. xii. 32), and the belittling of Christ-like deeds as due to selfish and evil motives seems to come perilously near to it.

Words, indeed, in the thought of Jesus, are decisive of destiny. "By thy words," he said (Matt. xii. 37), "thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Some, at least, of the reasons for this tremendous emphasis on the significance and power of words are not far to seek. There is, first, the significance of words as an index of character. "Actions," we say, "speak louder than words," but it may be questioned, on the whole, whether they speak so truly. At any rate they do not tell us anything like as much. Expression in deeds is restrained by many things—fear of consequences, shame and lack of opportunity. Vent is found in words. A man may think he has forgiven and may meet the one who has wronged him with friendly manner, but if he finds himself willingly dwelling on the story of his wrongs whenever he finds a listening ear he would do well to ask God to show him his own heart. Bitter and slanderous speech will often betray the one who is "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." Men who would not dare to murder will assassinate in words.

The men who take pleasure in unclean speech, what are they at heart?

Conduct is largely determined by occupation, custom, necessity. To really know ten men who, at their work in the office or factory, in the field or in the class-room, may seem much alike, one needs only to be a listener to their talk when they are at leisure. The spontaneous expression of the soul in speech will soon lay the heart bare. Then you will find what men are really interested in; what their real tastes and affections and moral principles are. "Of what the heart is full, of that the mouth overflows."

Any man who wishes to know himself "right down to the ground" need only ask himself what he likes best to talk about, or perhaps, would like best to talk about if he might. But words are not only an index of our characters. They have extraordinary power, both over the speakers and over others.

This power over the speaker is perhaps not realized as generally as their power over others.

We are masters of the unspoken word but the spoken word is master of us. What fear, what shame, what suffering, what loss the spoken word may bring upon us! The spoken word is like the jinnee which the fisherman in the Arabian story released from the jar to find that the jinnee threatened his life and could not be got back into the jar. The spoken word is like water spilt on the sand that cannot be gathered up again. It has a life of its own. What would we not give sometimes to recall it! But swiftest horses, fastest ex-

press trains, flashing electricity, cannot overtake it and bring it back.

I shall never forget standing as a boy on the top of the steep, two hundred and forty feet cliff above the Champlain Coves at Quebec and watching the face of a most excellent and upright and prudent man, who, in some freakish impulse that may come to anyone, had detached a stone as large as a man's head and started it rolling down the almost precipitous cliff to the yards and houses below. Fortunately, it lodged, without doing any damage, somewhere below, but the feeling all had and especially the one who had loosed it as it bound down with increasing velocity was a sermon, I fancy, to us all.

By a hasty speech, too, we may commit ourselves and out of pride or sheer stubbornness persist in a course we should never have deliberately adopted. In the council of Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia was a provision that no measure shall be discussed when first introduced lest men commit themselves too hastily.

But there is a more direct influence of our words on ourselves. A man can talk himself into a rage, talk himself into a deep sense of injury, talk himself into that most sickly and maudlin emotion—a yearning self-pity. He can talk himself into all sorts of evil and, happily, into almost any sort of good, for like everything else in this world things powerful for evil are meant to be, and may be, powerful for good. Brave, resolute speech will strengthen a soul timid and vacillating. Cheerful speech is a wonderful tonic when despondent. If irritated or irritable it is well not to be content with silence unless silence is really the best one can manage. Silence may be sulky, full of ugly feelings just held in. To get ugly feelings right under one's feet or out of the soul altogether the best way is pleasant, kindly speech. To speak kindly makes one feel kindly. It is wonderful how one's heart soon warms to any one whom we speak with. Lose no opportunity of praising the people you don't like.

Whatever you ought to be and want to be but are not try to be at least in speech. Don't be afraid. That is no hypocrisy. There is no hypocrisy in right speech when leading to right action and right feeling. It is only hypocrisy when it is made a substitute for right feeling. When a man has an honest intent to be right, where the right word goes the heart will follow.

The power of our words over others we must postpone.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbors except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends and every day of Christ; to spend as much time as you can with God and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are the little guide-posts on the foot-path of peace.

Henry Van Dyke



Dr. BLAND

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Such a woman overlooks the awful plight of a family left destitute. It's a husband's duty to protect his family from want and suffering after his death. A wife who opposes her husband in performing this duty is unfair to him, to herself and to her little ones.

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Brick Tile Construction

A Dry, Warm, Fireproof and Easily Constructed Wall

Farm buildings should give the greatest possible measure of protection against weather conditions. The walls should have such insulating value that artificial heating and cooling would be necessary only in extreme instances. Excessive moisture, the arch enemy of food-stuffs, should be guarded against by walls and floors through which moisture cannot penetrate and on which it will not accumulate.

Fire, always the menace, must be regarded as doubly dangerous, in view of the avowed policy of enemy agents to destroy farm buildings and crops. No building which will burn at the touch of a torch to its walls can be regarded as either safe or a patriotic investment for the farmer who is building today.

The erection of farm buildings which conform to such high standards is not an aim to be realized in one year, but surely there is no better time to begin than now. Food products are in great demand, prices are high, most farmers have more money than usual to invest for improvements—and what is most important of all, the world needs, as it never did before, every ounce of food that we can produce on the farm to win the war and make the world safe for democracy.

The Interlocking Tile

A form of construction that is gaining great popularity by leaps and bounds is to build with interlocking tile, it being neat, durable and economical. It meets more completely the demand of economy in the long run, durability, protection from fire and vermin, insulation from heat and cold, strength, lightness and ease of erection. Perhaps the greatest advantage in using this improved scientific building principle is its great durability. We have reached the period in our national development where permanency of construction is placed above first low cost and this transition is not only true of the cities but also of our farming communities.

Solid clay bricks have been made since Babylonian days, and until it was discovered that a better tile could be made by hollowing the pieces of clay into thin partitions, it was believed that the solid brick was the only practical one. This discovery gave to the world interlocking tile; for it was found that this new tile could be made with seven times the surface area of brick, and yet be strong enough for structural purposes. The hollow spaces also serve

as joints. An interlocking wall has no mortar joints extending through the wall. They are on different levels and are interrupted by air pockets, which effectually prevent conduction of heat, cold or moisture.

This offsetting of the mortar beds also increases the strength of the wall. The mortar beds on the tile are also dovetailed, grooved in order that the mortar may hold them together in the firmest possible manner. There are several separate layers of air spaces in the walls, three in the 8-inch wall, five in the 12-inch wall and seven in the 16-inch wall.

Each tile interlocks with at least two others in the wall, giving the wall greater strength for bearing weight and for standing side-thrust, such as wind pressure, roof and wall loads. Owing to the great number of dead air spaces and to the absence of continuous mortar joints, walls built from this tile are non-conductors of heat and cold. Buildings are therefore warmer in winter and the heating cost less.

Moisture and dampness cannot penetrate because there are no mortar joints extending continuously through the wall; the tile is non-conductive, the inner surface quickly assumes the same temperature as the room and sweating of the walls is prevented.

A great advantage of interlocking tile is its low cost, both of construction and upkeep. No technical knowledge of any kind is required, and only the ordinary building skill is necessary to erect the buildings. As there is nothing to rot or rust or need painting, the cost of upkeep is practically nothing, and the building will be strong and tight.

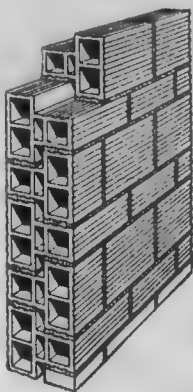
Safety From Fire

For fire-proofing purposes this tile is more valuable than any other type of wall. There are no vertical passages in the wall to carry fire from floor to floor. Plaster is applied direct to the tile and no wood furring is necessary. There are no through mortar joints to weaken in the fire. There are no vertical webs in the wall that in the case of injury to the outer shell, but there are still enough webs to safely support it until same can be reinforced.

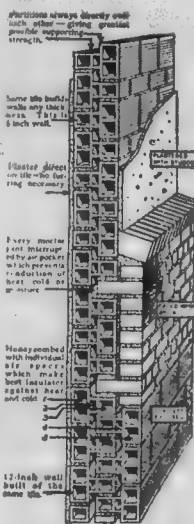
"Safety first" should be the slogan everywhere, but nowhere does same apply so aptly as right on the farm. The farmer has no fire department to call, and then men are often away in the fields. To build a fire-proof house or barn is making an investment and carrying an insurance policy that protects you during the day and while you sleep. It means a saving of insurance to construct fire-proof buildings.

The various reasons for better construction that have just been enumerated are principally business ones based on dollars and cents, but there are others which cannot be measured in monetary value which should not be overlooked. A fire-safe house is more comfortable, it is easier to keep warm in winter and cooler in summer. It saves fuel, and again money. It is safer from conflagration, safer from wind-storms. This is an age of slow burning materials and the coming years will undoubtedly see their use largely increased.

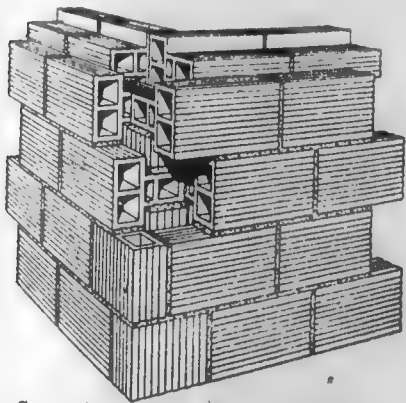
Reason appeals to all men. Reason based upon data showing the prospective builder that fire-resisting materials will save him money—that if he builds of tile his annual future upkeep and insurance cost will be less, that the tile building will not only last a lifetime, but be a good home for his children and grandchildren. —Frank A. Bolduan.



An 8-Inch Wall Set Up



House Foundation and Side Wall.



Corner Construction of a 12-Inch Wall.

an additional purpose; for they form dead air chambers that furnish insulation from heat and cold.

The advantages are due to the unique shape and design of the tile. The accompanying drawings show the different ways in which the tile may be used in the walls and the advantages obtained. The mortar joints is always the weak place in all masonry walls. Moisture, heat and cold are readily conducted through the wall at the

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From one to six weeks—according to weather conditions—is required to reduce (or slack) lump lime into the putty state by mixing it with water in a mortar box or a mortar bed of sand. This often causes delays, or introduces the dangerous alternative of using partially slacked lime in the most important parts of construction work.

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is a uniform product, manufactured by processes which remove impurities and the physical defects developed in kiln practice. Every pound and ounce of it is useful and active in every possible mixture in which it can be used. Every useful property of the original lime from which it was manufactured is present in the Hydrated Product

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The addition of a small percentage of "LION BRAND" HYDRATED LIME—say ten pounds to each bag of cement—gives greater strength, lubricates the mass, increases the density and uniformity; waterproofs, by filling up all the voids, and makes a smooth finish job.

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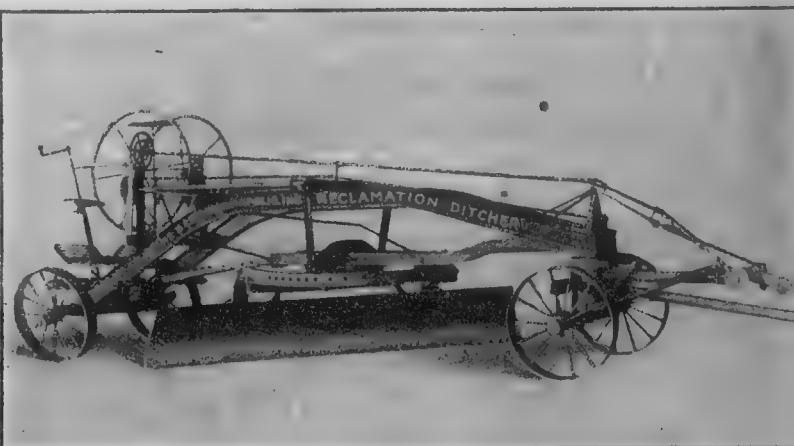
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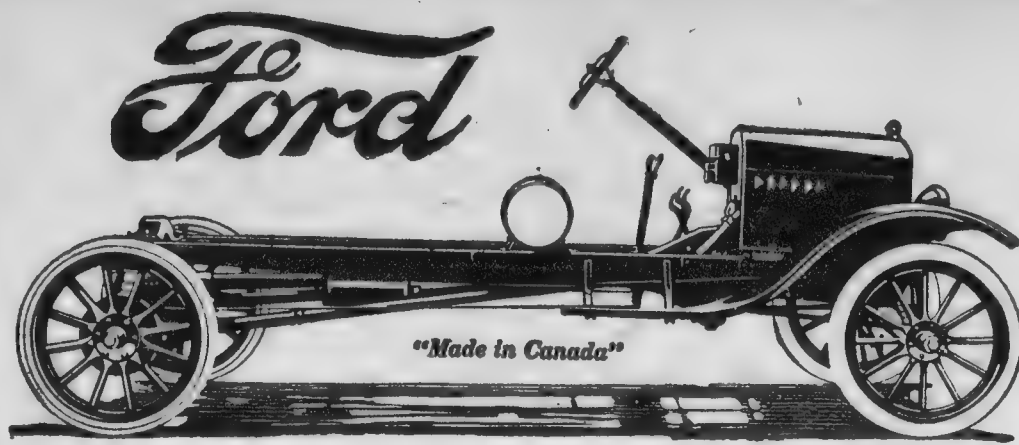
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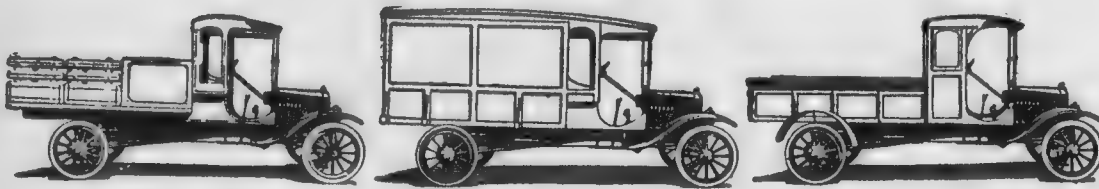
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See any Ford Dealer in Canada, or write for a catalog

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

The Sealed Room

Continued from Page 8

intended to harm me, or perhaps he supposed—But who can fathom their minds? They're an eternal riddle to me—to every Caucasian."

"Well, at any rate, I'll take no chances with 'em after this. And now," said Tom, fanning his face with his hat, "it's hot as blazes here, and I, for one move that we move."

The little minister's eyes dwelt ruefully on the shapeless bundle lying at his feet.

"I was on the point of departing," he said, "with some of Miss Kirk's belongings. No slight task, as you perceive. This hat now," he added, stooping to pick the gay headpiece from the dusty floor, "afforded me no small difficulty. For the life of me I couldn't see how I'd carry it without crushing the thing. Then I solved the problem by wearing it, meanwhile pocketing my cap."

"I think it will further simplify matters," suggested the Girl with the Wistful Eyes, "if you'll let me carry the hat."

This was patently agreeable to him! and, having plucked a plaid cap from his pocket and slapped it on his polished poll, he reached down for the bundle. Tom offered to help him here, and so they descended.

No untoward incident marred their progress through the restaurant—Quong having returned to the kitchen, while Lo served chop suey to a bibulous patron—and presently they emerged to the street. Tom looked at his watch.

"Unless there is something more I can do," he said, a note of regret in his voice, "I suppose I may as well leave you here."

"No, no!" protested Rev. Webb. "Surely you will come with us to the mission!"

Tom looked at the girl as if to say: "Do you want me to come?"

She, however, said nothing; nor did she look at him. She was gazing off down the street, in that wistful way of hers, and apparently she had forgotten the existence of both the men.

The minister continued, looking earnestly at Tom:

"I am anxious to show you the great work we're doing. Do please come. Are you an out-of-town man?"

Tom nodded, watching the girl.

"Then you must come. It'll take but a moment, and you'll be well repaid, I'm sure."

Tom, who had already decided to go—with her rather than him,—murmured an acquiescence, and the three set off together.

The little minister trotting along between Tom and the girl, chatted glowingly of the work he was doing among the city's outcasts. It was undoubtedly a worthy work, and his account of it was interesting. But Tom could not deny that he gladly would exchange the whole of it for just one word from her, whose name he did not even know, at whom he kept casting sidelong looks of speculation, and who maintained a steady, even a forbidding, silence throughout the walk.

Their destination was a shabby building, originally a private residence, next a low-grade lodging house, and now at last a home for friendless girls and women.

"I admit," said the little minister apologetically, "its exterior is not very impressive; but we're doing the best we can with our limited resources, and inside"—he paused while removing a bunch of keys from his pocket—"inside," he continued, fitting one of the keys to the lock, "everything is neat and clean, at any rate, and all due to the excellent management of Mrs. Buckle—a noble woman, Mrs. Buckle, one of God's own true gentlewomen. One minute now, and you'll meet her, and then you can judge for yourselves."

But they were destined to meet her even sooner than that. The words had scarcely left his lips before the door was thrown violently open from within, and there stood before them a gray-haired, elderly woman, face white and eyes distended, and trembling from head to foot.

"Thank the good Lord you've come!" she gasped. "I was never so frightened

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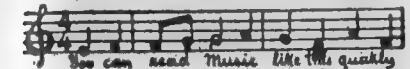
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in my life. A terrible thing has happened—"

She proceeded no further. Tom, who was standing beside the blue-eyed girl, afterward recalled that at this instant she emitted a sharp cry, the first voluntary sound she had uttered since leaving the Chinese restaurant, and it seemed as if some dread calamity, apprehended by her, had come true with a crash.

Another moment, and she was anxiously tugging the arm of Mrs. Buckle and demanding breathlessly:

"Where is her room? Quick!"

And now all four of them were rushing pell-mell up the rickety stairs, heedless of the group of girls huddled in a panic in the lower hall.

"Last door to your right," panted Mrs. Buckle, upon gaining the second-floor landing.

The girl, first in the upper corridor—she had led the others all the way—sped in the direction indicated and began thumping the door with her knuckles, while calling frantically:

"Dora! Dora! Let me in, dear. It's I, Winifred."

She paused, holding her breath as she listened, ear to the panel. There was no response. She tried the knob. The door was locked. Further alarmed by this discovery, she turned distractedly to Tom, who had hurried after her down the hall, with the minister patting close behind.

"You must break the door down! Hurry! It's a case of life or death!"

Tom, caught in the full swirl of the mysterious adventure, was past bothering about explanations. He threw his weight against the door—thrice, heavily, and at the third impact of his sturdy shoulder the door crashed in.

He staggered back, gasping for air; and he realized now, with a sense of horrible foreboding, that the room had not only been locked—it had been sealed!

(Continued in next issue)

FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

We acknowledge receipt of your cheque for \$274.75, representing donations received by you from your subscribers for our Fund. We are deeply grateful for these generous contributions and would be obliged if you would kindly express our heartfelt thanks therefor through the medium of your esteemed journal. We also beg to thank you for your kindness in being the means by which these and past donations have come to us.

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New Columbia Records out the 20th of the month.

Music helps you endure the war: enjoy it. Food will win the war: don't waste it.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



A SUGGESTION

A lady friend of the Young Canada Club boys and girls sends in the following suggestion. Don't you think you might follow it out? Perhaps next October or November, when boxes are being prepared for children of the Allies, I might collect the books and send them through the Belgian or Serbian or Polish Relief committees to the children of those countries. Read what Mrs. Miller of Bow Island has to say and let me know what you think about it. True, we all enjoy the Doo Dads, and why would not the other children? "Dear little children of the Young Canada Club: I've been reading your letters and have watched with interest your contributions to the Blue Cross mounting up each week. You all claim you enjoy the little Doo Dads. Do you not think the little Belgian, Armenian, Serbian and French children would enjoy them also? Why not save them? (Get one of those large scribbles, big enough to paste the pictures and the little descriptive note at the top in without crowding. You could fill the scribbler, then send it to the Young Canada Club with your Blue Cross money, and many could be made happy for a while. Get all your friends to follow your example, but don't put two of the same kind in one scribbler. I am saving mine. We hope Dixie Patton will tell us how many she got by next winter. Hoping you may long enjoy the wonderful Doo Dads."

BLUE CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

Mary Louise Bell, Coalstone, Man. \$.25
Stanley Rands, McLeod .25
Adeline Staab, Cross, Sask. .25
Iris Diamond, Togo, Sask. .25
Lillian Tebb, Gerald, Sask. 1.00

THE PRAIRIE LAND

An undulating plain from east to west,
From north to south the prairie, grand
and free;
Of all the world the place we love the
best.

And more and more its beauty we can
see.

The Rocky mountains stretch their
stately peaks
In western sky; magnificent display;
Sufficing, for the traveller, who seeks
A splendid spectacle along his way.

The marvellous tints when dawn's first
rays appear;
Their massive beauty as the day rolls
on;
Their changing colors as the sun draws
near;
The silhouette effect ere day's last light
is gone.

The sky so blue, the clouds so white,
The myriad hues of flowers strewn
around
With lavish hand; the eyes delight,
Adorn this prairie land that man has
found.

WILFRID EGGLESTON.

Orion, Alta.

LOVES ANIMALS

I received my button and was glad
to get it. I think it is very nice. I think
the Doo Dads are very cute, and I hope
they will be in every week. I am en-
closing 25 cents for the Blue Cross
fund. I think the people should give

money for the Blue Cross as well as
for the Red Cross. I am very fond of
reading. My favorite books are "Black
Beauty" and "Beautiful Joe." I like
the stories about animals best. I hope
this letter will escape the W.P.B.

ADELINE STAAB.

Cross, Sask.

THE DANCING PRINCESS

Princess Myrtle was very beautiful,
because she was the King's only daugh-
ter, and she got everything she wanted.
She loved to dance, but she could not
find anyone who danced well enough
with her. Her father's courtiers were
so rough that they walked on her train
and walked on her toes, and they got
their feet tangled up in her dress. This
made the princess very cross, so one
day she said that she would never
marry anyone who could not dance
properly with her. So all the princes
who came to the court asked the prin-
cess who could dance with her first,
and they were very nervous to dance,
but they did not want to go back
again to their own countries sad and
bruised. The princess said she would
rather marry a cow-boy who could
dance than a prince who could not.

So one moonlight night, the king
gave a very big ball in his lovely gar-

den. He invited all his subjects and
they had dancing on the lawn and re-
freshments in the palace. And all the
time the princess stood sad and lonely
under a big tree, and she looked very
beautiful, but everybody was too fright-
ened to ask her to dance. Presently a
poor peasant lad came up to her, and
he had such a nice face that the prin-
cess fell in love with him at once. "I
do hope he can dance," she thought.
And he came up to her and smiled.
"I do not know how to dance," he
said, "but I will be glad if you will
teach me." He held out his hand, and
then to her own surprise the princess
accepted his invitation to dance. He
had soon learned to dance and swayed
with her in time to the music. The
princess was very happy, and she led
him straight to the king, who liked his
face so much that he made him a prince
at once. Then he and the princess were
married, and they danced together night
after night and were as happy as the
night was long.

MARY LOUISE BELL.

Deloraine, Man.

WANTS TO GO FARMING

This is my first letter to the Young
Canada Club, and I thought I would
like to become a member. On inquiring
I found that you had to write a letter.
Well, I am not much of a correspondent,
but I can manage to write this little
note to your club. I do not live on a
farm now, but I will be later on when
the war is over and my father comes
back. On Christmas day my father
won a Military Medal for bringing
some of his men to safety, and now
he has been promoted to be Company
Sergeant-Major. When he comes back
we will all go farming. I am employed
by The Grain Growers' Guide, which
I am sure you all like reading, especially
the Doo Dads, which I cut out and
paste in a book.

WILLIE JENKINS.

Winnipeg, Man.

DOCTOR SAWBONES' SCHOOL FOR DOO DADS

OLD Doc. Sawbones has opened up a school for the young Doo Dads. He is having
trouble in getting the young rascals to go to their classes. The little Doo Dads
are just as full of mischief as the older ones. One little fellow on the roof is trying
to get hold of the tongue of the bell. Some of them are playing with the school pump
and have given one little Doo Dad a terrible drenching. There are gophers in the
Wonderland of Doo. See that little fellow reaching down while the other one is poking
his hand with a stick. Here is one quarrelsome little rascal squaring up to one of his
school mates. That one who is whistling a jig tune is in for a tumble. One is squat-
ting down behind him while the other will push him over backwards, just as school-
boys do. See the little mimic trying to walk just like Percy Haw-Haw. Flannel Feet
the Cop, has found two young fellows who were playing hookey, while Sleepy Sam, the
hobo, having a snooze as usual, is being tormented by another little rascal. Isn't he
a lazybones? That greedy Doo Dad with the apple should share up with his com-
rades. The young Doo Dad with the spectacles is the brainiest of them all. He is very
popular with Doc Sawbones, but the Doo Dads all make fun of him. Those two little
fellows in the bushes are trying to get their schoolmate to come away fishing with
them. He would like to go all right but is afraid the schoolmaster would see him.
Old Doc. Sawbones will have to ring his bell a little louder and hide that big stick
of his or he will never get the Doo Dads to come to their lessons.



Humor

"I could never understand the Bible reference to marriages in heaven," said Mrs. Jones thoughtfully. "Why do you suppose there is no marrying nor giving in marriage there?" "That's easy," said a sarcastic spinster. "There probably isn't a man in the place."



One day recently an elderly farmer drove into town and hitched his team to a telegraph post. "Here!" yelled a policeman, "you can't hitch there!" "Can't hitch! Why not?" shouted the farmer. "Why have you got that sign up then, "Fine for hitching"?"

William did not shine as a student, and his reports clearly proved this, yet he insisted to his mother that he was right at the top of his class.

"You see," he explained when one of his reports was under scrutiny, "that 'E' is for 'excellent' and that 'D' is for 'dandy.'"

"But," persisted his mother, "the little girl across the street gets almost nothing but 'A's' on her reports."

"Well mother," responded the boy, "I hate to give her away, but that 'A' stands for 'awful.'"

And it is said that he got away with it.

The hotel was not a very good one and the travelling men knew it. Nevertheless they were obliged to go there when they came late at night to the little town. In the middle of the night one of them was dimly conscious that something was wrong. Suddenly he realized that the trouble came from a leaking gas jet.

"Wake up, Bill!" he shouted, shaking his friend violently. "The gas is escaping!"

"Well," growled Bill, "can you blame it?"



The tramp had scaled the fence about four inches ahead of the bulldog.

"What are you doing around here anyway?" asked the woman who had loosed the dog.

"Madam," said the tramp with great dignity, "I was a-goin' to ask for somethin' to eat, but all I now ask is that you will feed that there dog."

Casey had owned a parrot for years, but finally bought a phonograph. The dealer threw in a few records, and Casey, reaching home, immediately selected one at random and started the machine. By a trick of fate, it was "God Save the King."

Three hours later, Maloney, passing Casey's house, stopped in horror. Above the metallic strains of the English national hymn, rose Casey's voice in "The Wearing of the Green."

Maloney rushed into the house. There stood the phonograph, grinding away, and in front of it, nearly exhausted sat Casey putting all that was left of his strength into his song.

"For heaven's sake, Casey!" shouted Maloney, "are yez crazy?"

"Lave me alone, Maloney; 'tis me own affair. This t'ing has been singin' 'God Save the King' for t'ree full hours; but be hevins, Oi'll tache ut 'Th' Wearin' av th' Grane' if ut takes me a cintury."



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Hurry, boys. Be the first Pedalmobile driver in your neighborhood. You can return the perfume if you cannot sell it, so you take no risk. Write to-day and don't forget to put the extra 1c. war tax stamp on your letter or it will never reach us. Address

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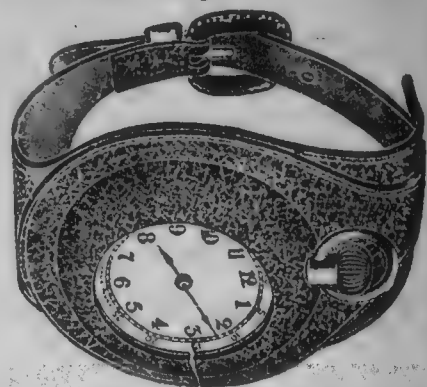
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Return our money, only \$2.50, when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send, all postage paid, the beautiful Pendant and Chain, and the gold filled Ring, just as represented, and the lovely Watch, as well, you can also receive without selling any more goods for just showing your fine prizes to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn fine prizes as you did. Don't delay. Write to-day. Address

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Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

MANITOBA'S NEW LEGISLATION

Three things of special note to women are being undertaken by the Manitoba legislature at its present sitting. S. E. Clements of Brandon has introduced a Dower bill. While not going as far as the organized women might wish it is a step in the right direction. It provides that a woman shall have a third interest in the homestead for life and shall at husband's death have one-third interest in entire estate after all debts are paid. The homestead is defined as being four lots and the home in the city, and a quarter section and the home in the country. At the time of writing the Bill is before committee and there is still a remote possibility of change in it. At some later date I hope to be able to discuss it at greater length. W. R. Wood, the member for Beautiful Plains and the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, is responsible for a bill which adds to the power of a municipality so that they may engage a medical practitioner at such salary as they may see fit and so give free medical attendance to the people residing within the said municipality. While it is not a drastic step toward free medical attention, it provides the machinery for free medical attention and it rests with the municipality to inaugurate such. The salary of the doctor is raised by taxation and a very low rate will enable the municipality to pay him an adequate remuneration. Those who are far away from medical aid should bear this in mind and start a campaign for free medical attention. A bill has become law providing that the husband or wife of a ratepayer may exercise the school franchise. Hitherto the wives of ratepayers were eligible for school trustee but were not given the vote for school trustee. The organized women of Manitoba asked that there be some changes in court procedure. On Saturday the Hon. A. B. Hudson made the statement that at the next session of the legislature the law regarding court procedure would be so amended that women may sit on juries. There are several women barristers in Manitoba qualified to plead at the bar, and when women may sit on jury there only remains the change in law to make women eligible for appointment to the King's Bench. Surely women are coming into their own. A minimum wage bill has for some time been under consideration. On February 25 Premier Norris made the statement that such a bill would come in at this session.

PRECEDENT TO THE WINDS

Certainly our new Union government is not bothering its head much about precedent in federal government affairs. It isn't asking, "Has this been done before?" but is going ahead and doing the thing most needed in a business-like matter-of-fact way. On Thursday, February 25, telegrams were received by representative women all over Canada inviting them to attend a conference of women with the war cabinet at Ottawa to discuss national registration, commercial and industrial pursuits, conservation of food, and the development of service and sacrifice among Canadian people, with other war problems.

Among those from the West who are going are: Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, president of the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg; Mrs. Charles Robson, corresponding secretary of the Local Council of Women; Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, provincial president of the Daughters of the Empire; Miss E. Cora Hind, commercial editor of the Manitoba Free Press; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville, president of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association; Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virdee, provincial president Home Economics societies; Mrs. Stevenson, president of the Daughters of the Empire of Portage

la Prairie; Mrs. John McNaughtan, honorary-secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. S. V. Haight, president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. J. R. Peverett, of Regina, president of the Regina Local Council of Women; Mrs. Walter C. Murray, of Saskatoon, provincial vice-president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, of Edmonton, magistrate of the Women's Court; Mrs. Walter Parlyby, of Alix, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta; Miss Mary MacIsaac, Edmonton, Superintendent of Women's Institutes; Miss C. O. Edwards, of McLeod, provincial vice-president of the National Council of Women and Convenor of the National Committee on Laws; Mrs. W. M. Davidson, of the Morning Albertan, Calgary; Mrs. Irene Moody, Vancouver, chairman of the Vancouver Public School Board; and



Muri Heath, Hanley, Sask., and His Friend The Judge.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, member of the legislature for Vancouver city.

GIRLS! THIS IS FOR YOU

A very important conference of girl leaders is to be held in Edmonton, April 12 to 14. Delegates are invited from Sunday school classes and girls' clubs, or, where neither of these exist, they may be appointed by the school, by a woman's club, or by the community. All points north of Red Deer are to be represented at Edmonton.

Any girl of 16 years of age and over may be sent as a delegate. The girls will be billeted in carefully selected homes, and will be under the personal care of the conference workers. An interesting and inspiring program is being prepared. There will be good speakers and good music. Miss Olive I. Ziegler, from Toronto, National Girls' Work secretary of the Y.W.C.A., will be one of the speakers. Information may be obtained from the conference secretary, Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton. South Club workers will know of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test for 'teen-age boys. This scheme, which was developed by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. aims at the four-fold development of the boy. Canadian girls in training aims at the same four-fold development for 'teen-age girls; physical, intellectual, religious and service. The need for a wider development of the young womanhood of Canada is particularly felt at this time, when so many of the finest of our young men have given their lives. Leaders must be developed among the girls.

We trust all our clubs will endeavor to send a girl from their community. Later announcements will be given containing details of the program, etc.

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Edgerton, Alta.

TRINKET FUND

Saskatchewan women are asked to remember the silver thimble and trinket fund which the W.O.T.U. is inaugurating for the benefit of the Military Y.M.C.A. in France. Saskatchewan has promised to raise \$5,000 for this fund, and they ask that everyone who possibly can will help contribute the necessary amount of old silver and gold to make the \$5,000. Any of the following articles will be thankfully received and the proceeds of their sale used for the above purposes: old gold or silver thimbles, bracelets, brooches, rings and earrings, chains or links of chains, silver match boxes, scarf pins, old gold or silver watches, old cuff links, studs, watch charms, gold or silver tops of canes or umbrellas, broken spoons, forks, or toilet articles in sterling silver and coins in gold or silver which have been monogrammed or punched. All these articles will be melted down and the proceeds used to flood the front trenches with coffee, tea, cocoa, etc. Send all parcels to the Y.M.C.A., Regina, and all monies to Mrs. H. E. Armstrong, 2312 Cornwall Street, Regina. This will be forwarded to Y.M.C.A. military headquarters from Saskatchewan.

DOCTORS AS CIVIL SERVANTS

Some months ago a prominent physician of the city of Winnipeg, and one whose interest in the social aspects of the doctor's work, stated in conversation that he thought the time not far distant when the members of the profession will be in the public service. This seemed at the time a rather far-away dream to the writer, albeit a dream worth cherishing. The conversation was recalled by a news item in the Daily Express of London, England, a short while ago, which reads as follows:—

"Dr. Christopher Addison, minister of reconstruction, has been appointed minister of public health, and hopes to carry a bill through parliament, forming a new ministry to operate a scheme of 'revolutionary character.' This scheme is said to aim at the nationalization of the medical profession, involving free medical attendance for everyone without any element of charge.

"Premier Lloyd George believes the time is ripe for a change, holding that nobody should be prevented or deterred from obtaining the best medical attendance on the score of cost or charity."

Though this report may impute more radical intentions to the British Government than it may find practicable as yet, it is of very great significance that so forward an idea should have taken such definite expression. There is no good reason why the custodians of health should not be civil servants just as truly as our other educators.—The Statesman.

COLLEGE TRAINING BROADENS

"Thistle" asks for others' views on the virtues of sending girls to college or to take a course in domestic science. As I am a mother of two daughters, I should like to express my views.

In regard to the girl in question, I will say it all depended on whether she developed mentally or not. If she learned good, practical lessons, I say she was benefited, even though her false pride predominated. We have often seen people who have had neither money nor training fall heir to a moderate allowance, and in a few hours, one might say, they were above their associates. I maintain it shows a lack of proper training when people conduct themselves in a manner as "Thistle" describes. I maintain a mother should teach her children to respect her in early years, and as they are growing they will realize that this means others as well. Too often we hear mothers

say, "I want to make something of Mary." So she busies herself to send Mary to college. The result is Mary thinks she is something when she returns. In reality the girl is not to blame if she snubs her old associates or even her mother, who talks as though she was or is inferior to those who have had college training. I, for one, say, "On with the agricultural training for girls and boys." We need women who have had opportunities to broaden their minds and develop bodies for future mothers.

RED DEER.

TRUSTEES' CONVENTION

What was the biggest convention on record in the history of education in Canada was held in Saskatoon on February 20 and 21, when the Saskatchewan trustees met there. Owing to the very large attendance of trustees the convention was obliged to hold sessions in two buildings.

The following resolutions were carried: 1. That in view of the prolonged struggle of the allied powers to make the world safe for democracy, this, the third annual convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association places upon record its loyalty to his Majesty the King and British institutions and its conviction of the justice and ultimate triumph of the allied cause.

2. That when any rural school is closed, any time, the tuition fees for any pupils from such school districts attending schools of other districts shall be paid by the district and not by parents.

3. That in all schools Ash Wednesday be made an optional instead of a compulsory holiday.

4. That Section 2, of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the words: "But no school board shall be entitled to more than one delegate." (This refers to representation at the annual conventions.)

5. That the department be requested to take action in accordance with resolution No. 14 of the constitution of 1917. (To set aside from the annual grant to each school district the sum of \$1.00 for the financing of the association.)

6. That no person shall be eligible to be elected as a trustee unless he is a British subject.

7. That no person shall be eligible to be elected as trustee unless he is able to read and write the English language.

8. That this convention urges the provincial government to take the necessary steps to ensure that every child in the province receives adequate and proper instruction in the English language.

9. That no language except English be used as the language of instruction in any elementary school in the province.

10. That no language except English be taught during school hours in any school which comes under the provisions of the school act.

11. That village school taxes be paid over quarterly by the municipality in the same manner as is the case of rural school districts and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the resolutions committee of the convention of rural municipalities to be held at Moose Jaw in March.

12. That notice of the place and date of the next convention be sent out by the department of education to the secretary-treasurer of each school district on or before December 31 in each year.

The following officers were elected:—Honorary president, A. J. Sparling, Saskatoon; president, J. F. Bryant, Regina; first vice-president, W. A. Boland, Yorkton; second vice-president, F. W. Goulden, Ebenezzer; rural representatives, Dr. Hopkins, Surbiton, and Rev. A. J. Lewis, Lawson; village representatives, G. Needham, Unity, and J. L. Atchison, Alask; city and town representatives, J. H. Holmes, Saskatoon, and A. Cairns, Melfort; potential secretary, F. M. Jarret, Victor.

Farm Women's Clubs

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

Don't forget the greater membership campaign for the Grain Growers' Associations in each province. There are 200,000 farm women in the three prairie provinces who should belong to the farm women's organizations. The membership fee for this year is only \$1.00. If there are five women in your community who would form a Women's Section, notify your provincial secretary at once. The Grain Growers' and the United Farmers' Associations are chiefly responsible for the improved conditions in farm life during the last 15 years. The Women's sections are rapidly coming to the fore in rural betterment too. Belong to your farm organization. Even if you have never before belonged to the association, you have the association to thank for improving your farm life. You need the association and the association needs every man and woman in the west. The provincial secretaries are: Manitoba—Miss Amy J. Roe, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Alberta—Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Central Offices, Lougheed Building, Calgary. Drop them a line today.

THE FUTURE OF W.S.G.G.A.

Mrs. John McNaughtan, honorary secretary of the W.S.G.G.A., at Harris, Sask., sends the following message to the members of the Women's Section: "Our convention is over. Another year's work lies before us. Our Women's Section is growing in numbers and in importance. We extend to our new president our heartiest good wishes. For five years she has been my strong and able assistant. We know our efforts will continue to prosper under her confident leadership. With keen regret we lose Miss Stocking as secretary. She is, however, with us heart and soul in the work, and still a member of our provincial board. As your secretary may I ask for all the help you can give me? Please note my new address. As many of you know, I live eleven miles out on the prairie, but am making arrangements to give you quicker and more efficient service in the matter of replying to correspondence."

OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

Will our members make a special effort to close this fund before the spring work opens up. If each Women's Section will send a donation, it will make a more representative gift. Six hundred pounds is required. Remit direct to me.

Mrs. JOHN McNAUGHTAN.

Harris, Sask.	
Previously acknowledged	\$737.20
Jack Perry, Piche	5.00
Geo. Lawrence, Dinsmore	5.00
Mrs. W. D. Robertson, Zealandia	3.00
Forest Bank G.G.A.	231.00
Cory W.G.G.A.	20.00
Wynyard W.G.G.A. (second contribution)	7.00
W. D. Jackson, Piche	15.00
Wm. Doeg, Woodlawn	10.00
Pangman W.G.G.A.	22.50
Mrs. G. Hollis, Director District	5.00
Mrs. W. H. S., Gange, Director District 12	5.00
Keddlestone W.G.G.A.	12.50
Avonlea W.G.G.A.	15.00
Total	\$1,093.30

NEW MANITOBA SECTION

On Friday evening, February 22, Miss McCallum of The Grain Growers' Guide and W. R. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba G.G.A., addressed the Grain Growers at Treherne, Manitoba. On Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the women was called together to discuss the formation of a Women's Section. It was decided to form the section, and 11 women joined. There is every possibility that Treherne will have a very large membership. It is the centre of an excellent farming district, and the new section has the inestimable advantage of having a splendid president and secretary to begin the work. Mrs. E. Willett was elected

president and Mrs. Alex. Robertson secretary-treasurer. The Section is planning to invite every farm woman who trades in Treherne to their next meeting. The town of Treherne has a creamery that has long since fallen into disuse. It is completely equipped as to machinery, and the new Women's Section is enthusiastically entering upon the work of fitting it up for a co-operative laundry. Watch Treherne's Women's Section.

PROGRESSIVE MANTOBA SECTION

Miss Gladys Thornton, Secretary of the Little Souris Women's Section, sends us the following report: "The Women's Auxiliary of the Little Souris Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on Friday, December 7. The day was bitterly cold, but seven women managed to attend. The president, secretary and board of directors were all re-elected, the only change made being the vice president. Mrs. William Porterfield was appointed vice-president. In March, when we organized, we had 10 members. We now have a membership of 25 full members and five associates. As you will see, four of our associate members have taken full membership cards. The average attendance has been fifteen; that is, of our own members. Besides this we have had visitors at practically every meeting. Our total receipts were \$70.95. Expenditure,

ing. The feeling is that the country women should have some place in Brandon where they can feel free to go when they are in town. It was suggested that the various women's societies around Brandon might co-operate and establish a rest room. Our society appointed a committee to meet committees from other societies. I have not heard what they have done, but I feel sure that there will be a rest room in Brandon in the near future."

Mrs. G. E. Noggle, director for district No. 3, reported as follows at the Regina convention:—

"When I left the convention last year I felt very enthusiastic and resolved that several new Women's Sections should be formed in my district, but so many claimed they had not the time to give to two organizations because they already belonged to the Red Cross and that took all their time they could spare. I talked to the members at View Hill and although they have not formed a Women's Section, some of the women have joined the men's local. In February I addressed the Estevan G.G.A., giving as full a report as I could of our women's meetings at convention last year. In March, I formed a Women's Section at Wilmar, starting with 15 members, which increased to 19. I visited them again in the summer and they were doing nicely,

"Regarding our society, it was organized on November 29, 1917, following an address by Mrs. Wieneke, on Women's Sections. Our membership is 15, 14 members and one associate member. We have not as yet held any separate meetings owing to the members being widely scattered and it being much more convenient to meet with the district local. However, when summer comes we will doubtless meet separately and I shall keep you informed regarding our work and progress. We have been aiding the local Red Cross Society with their entertainments and work, most of the Women's Section being members of the Red Cross."

SPLENDID ADDRESSES

Mrs. J. Barrett, secretary of the Women's Section of the G.G.A. at Bagot, sends in the following account of the work their section has undertaken. The section has been organized for three years and one can see from the report that it has made good use of its time. Her report is as follows: "Our auxiliary has a membership of 24 with an average attendance of 12. We hold meetings once a month except during July and August. We plan to have a paper at each meeting but are not always successful. During 1917 there were not so many papers as formerly because our time was so taken up with patriotic work. We have had such papers as women's work, the business of being a woman, cooking, good butter and how to make it, birds, their usefulness and habits, district nursing, the teaching and training of children, domestic science and the saving of steps in housework, temperance and community work, the cooking of meats and sauces, the child in the home, co-operation and community work, canning and preserving, what a woman can accomplish on a school board, the child in the school and in the home, and canning of fruits and vegetables. We held a concert on November 9 and took in the amount of \$25. We bought 100 paper handkerchiefs and had a verse printed on them and sent one to everyone we thought would respond. The result was we got 250 handkerchiefs in return, some cotton, some silk and of every kind and price. We sold them at a handkerchief sale and took in about \$50. We also knitted 13 caps, 17 pair of mitts and 49 pair of socks. We sent to the St. John's Ambulance for 18 shirts for which we paid them \$2 each for the goods and sewed them ourselves. We also sent St. John's Ambulance \$23.60 to pay for 18 day shirts, factory made. We also sent \$38 to the Red Cross and \$14.70 has been spent in wool. This is still in our hands, being knit up into socks. Two of our delegates attended the convention held in Brandon in January. We always have music and singing at each meeting. When the municipality called for socks for the soldiers our women got busy, and so got 239 pairs of socks. Our girls also have a Busy Bee club and are continually sending forward boxes and comforts for the boys in the trenches.

"Our Grain Growers' anniversary was held recently. The men's section and the women's section met together. We invited W. R. Wood, M.P.P., secretary of the Grain Growers' of Manitoba, to address the meeting. He outlined the work of the Grain Growers' organizations and dealt with the subject of the social and community work. Sergeant Down gave a splendid address on the work of the Military Y.M.C.A. among our soldier boys. During a musical selection a collection was taken up for the Military Y.M.C.A., which amounted to \$65.25. A war-time lunch was served, consisting of sandwiches and cake with no icing, as our women are in earnest about this matter of conservation, and mean to meet it thoroughly.

"We have had a beef ring working successfully for a number of years, and have had excellent results. We have also a union church which is an excel-



ALBERTA U.F.W.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Top Row: Mrs. A. M. Lucas, Carstairs; Mrs. Alice E. Fowler, Veteran; Mrs. Paul Carr, Birdsholme; Mrs. Marion L. Sears, Nanton. Bottom Row: Mrs. Ralph Davey, Jenner; Mrs. J. H. Ross, Duhamel; Mrs. Walter Paribby, president, Aliz; Mrs. R. W. Barritt, secretary, Calgary; Mrs. A. M. Postans, Heath.

\$59.55. This leaves us with a balance on hand of \$11.40. I suppose I need not tell you about the papers prepared by the members for our different meetings. After our papers are given the meetings are thrown open for discussion. This idea is a splendid one and has been a great benefit to all of us.

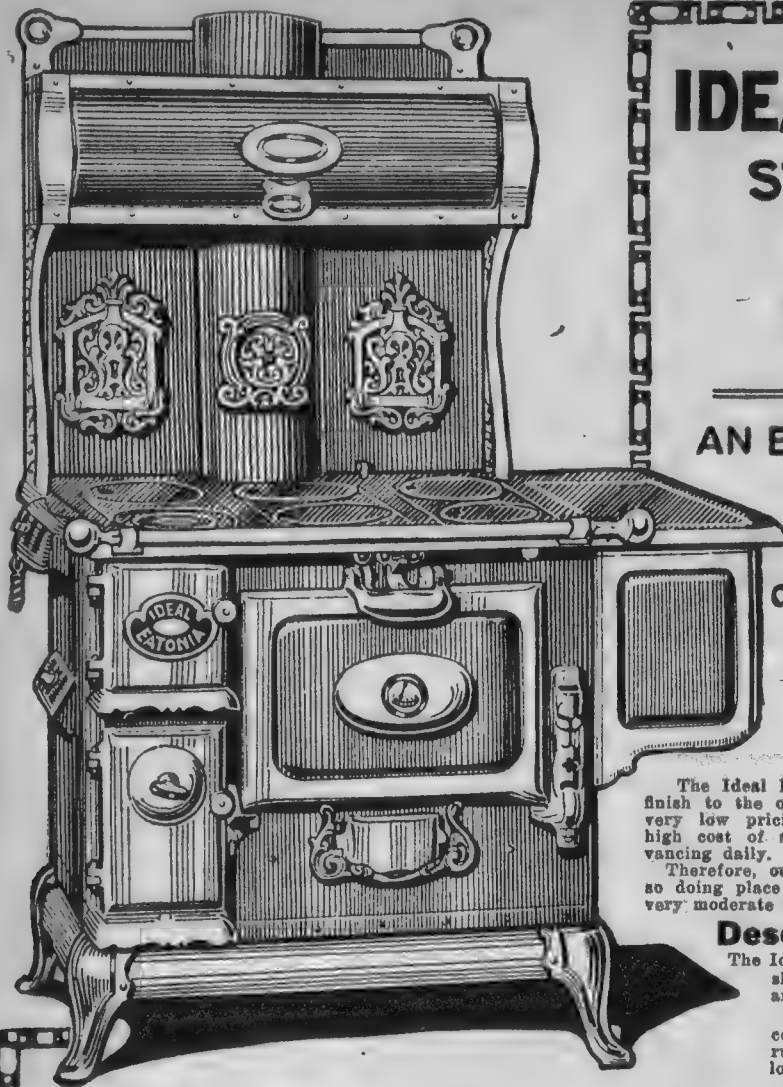
Then there is our library. By co-operating with the men's section we have been able to instal a community library of about 80 first-class books; some educational, some fiction, but all good. I can't begin to tell you how especially delighted we all are about this. We have not been able to do any work for the soldiers, such as packing boxes, etc. Our Grain Growers' district takes in parts of four different Red Cross districts. We thought that if we went in for that sort of work we would be overlapping. However, we have been able to do something along this line. At our Grain Growers' picnic last summer we raised \$33.40 for the Red Cross, this being the proceeds of a fish pond sale of home cooking and towels donated by Mrs. McKelvie, the vice-president. Last month the auxiliary donated \$10 to the Y.M.C.A. Overseas fund, so that altogether the auxiliary has given \$43.40 for patriotic purposes.

"At one of our meetings there was a committee appointed to canvass for The Guide. The idea was to get The Grain Growers' Guide into every farm home. So far we have got seven new subscriptions. We are trying for better things in this line this year. I think this covers our work for the nine months we have been organized, but I must tell you about the rest room idea, which was launched at our November meet-

ing. I have learned, since coming to the convention that they have dissolved and become members of their men's local. We have not lost them as members but have lost a most desirable and energetic Women's Section.

"During the summer I accomplished but little. Information and letters sent to me at Estevan were forwarded to the Dead Letter office instead of Lampman. I have made addresses in every instance but one during the past year when requested. This particular instance was when I was asked to address a joint picnic of three locals. This I promised to do but as I had not been informed to what station I was to go I wrote for information and my answer reached me too late. I have written to locals urging them to get more women members or form Women's Sections. I have splendid reports from Fertile, Storthoaks and Lampman. Each section is working for Red Cross and Belgian Relief. Each section is sending boxes to the boys at the front. Lampman has established a rest room in the village and is building a municipal hospital in the spring. We held our district meeting, November 7, and I addressed same but for some reason nearly all the men forgot to bring their wives and I was disappointed in the number of women present for my message was for them. I now am asking all our sections to work for more members to help swell our numbers during this month."

Mrs. Olive Leflar, secretary of the Dropmore Women's Section, sends us the following report of their brave and splendid beginning. Manitoba has not a great many Women's Sections yet but those she has are a credit.



IDEAL EATONIA STEEL RANGE

49⁰⁰

ORDER
FROM
WINNIPEG

AN EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
UNDER THE PRESENT
MARKET CONDITIONS
ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER
AT THIS
PRICE

The Ideal Eatonia Range is of superior quality and finish to the ordinary steel range, and is offered at a very low pricing, taking into consideration the very high cost of steel and iron, which is at present advancing daily.

Therefore, our advice to you is to buy now, and by so doing place a first-class range in your kitchen at a very moderate price.

Describing the EATONIA

The Ideal Eatonia body is made of cold rolled steel sheets, polished and oiled, securely riveted and braced to prevent warping.

The reservoir is of sheet steel, heavily coated with grey enamel, which is non-rustable and has a capacity of seven gallons.

The oven, guaranteed a perfect baker, has asbestos lining for conserving the

heat and spring-balanced drop door, equipped with an accurate thermometer.

The firebox, measuring 16x7x7 inches, has heavy cast-iron linings and duplex roller grates for burning wood or coal. The ashpit has large bail handled ashpan and screw bell damper.

The removable towel bar and trimmings, including front base strip and two legs, are heavily nickel-plated.

No.	Size of oven	DIMENSIONS					Cooking Holes
		Length over Reservoir	Width over Towel Bar	Height of Body	Height to top of closet		
45 R 16	16 x 19 x 12	42 inch	31 inch	32 inch	62 inch	4-9 in. and 2-5 1/2 in.	
45 R 18	18 x 19 x 12	44 inch	31 inch	32 inch	62 inch	4-9 in. and 2-7 in.	

45R18.—Takes 7 in. smoke pipe. Shipping weight about 420 lbs. Special price

50.00

45R16.—Takes 7 in. smoke pipe. Shipping weight about 410 lbs. Special price

49.00

NOTE:—A few of these ranges have round teapot stands on warming closet.

T. EATON CO.
WINNIPEG CANADA

Takes Third Class Freight Rate. Order from Winnipeg.

Earn money knitting at home

Many women using Auto-Knitters at home can earn \$1 or \$2 per day, knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives one steady employment the year round. Write to-day to Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Desk 104 D, 257 College Street, Toronto, and enclose a 3c stamp for particulars as more workers are needed at once.



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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large packet 10c. or 5 for 25c. SEWING EM. BROIDERY SILK. —Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or 5 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station 8, Winnipeg, Man.

Violin Music Free

Send us names and addresses of three violin players and we'll send you free of cost a 50-cent Music Book of 23 select pieces for Violin in easy arrangement. We want every violin player to have free our musical magazine, "The Musicians' Mouthpiece," listing easy orchestra Books and Music. Enclose 10c for packing and mailing Music Book and Catalogue. E. T. ROOT & SONS, 1526 E. 55th St., CHICAGO

The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and Best Washer for You



NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the

"wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity Washer operated with an ease you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a life-time.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A Prince Rupert woman says this about hers:

Received the washer on the 28th of Oct. and have tried it in every way. It does all that it is guaranteed to do.

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you, week by week, 50 cents a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

N. F. MORRIS, Manager
"1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge St., Toronto

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

lent arrangement for our district and doing much good work."

PLEASE PROTEST

Will every U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. member in Alberta read this report sent by Mrs. R. B. Gunn of Paradise Valley, Alberta, and protest in no uncertain terms to your department of agriculture. This is the second time the unfairness of such regulations has been brought to the attention of the editor of this page. Write your protest to the Department of Agriculture today.

"Would you care to hear of the work we have been doing in the way of rural fairs for boys and girls? This, we consider, the most important community work we do as it has included practically all the boys and girls of four school districts. In case 'four school districts' would give you an erroneous impression re the number of boys and girls, let me add that last year, I believe, there were 28. To begin with we had what we termed 'home gardens' for those boys and girls from 6 to 16, who cared to enter the competition. We supplied the seeds for vegetables and flowers. Then we made out a score card; stating points for neatness and general appearance; freedom from weeds; abundance of growth and cultivation. We also required from each competitor, a written record of garden from time of planting till fall. These gardens were inspected during the summer and marks given. These marks were added to points received at fall exhibit.

"We also had classes in sewing, canning, bread and cookies. The noxious weed contest, open to the schools in the municipality, was also shown and prize awarded at this fair. Last fall we held our second annual fair and festival and it was so successful we felt encouraged to enlarge our work this year so as to include classes in pig-raising, best calf, etc. But, unfortunately, we felt our finances did not warrant this extra expense. However, just then we noticed an article in a Montreal paper, commending the action of the Alberta agricultural authorities with reference to fairs for Alberta boys and girls. The article stated that the agricultural department was giving grants of money to rural boys and girls in order to educate them to take an intelligent interest in the farm and also to encourage and increase production by means of prize pigs, fat calves, gardens, etc. This seemed just the solution to our difficulty. I wrote to the nearest agricultural school, outlining the work we had been doing and what we wished to do, and said that the grant of money would prove very acceptable. I said that if our rules and regulations did not coincide with theirs we would be very pleased to change and improve ours. These were just our own more or less crude arrangements. In due course of time I received a reply, to the effect, that these grants of money were given only to boys and girls living within a radius of 30 miles of an agricultural school. And naturally we did not qualify as we happen to live approximately 30 miles from a railroad—without mentioning how far we live from an agricultural school. With a pang of regret we realized the truth of the statement—'Blessed are they that expect nothing; for of a surety they shall not be disappointed.'

"And so we are just thinking the matter over, and the more we think of it the more unfair it seems; that those boys and girls who have the many advantages of living so near an agricultural school, should have, in addition, grants of money to help them out; while our boys and girls living away back in the country, miles and miles from a railroad, and willing and anxious to do the same work should have no encouragement whatever. It seems to be a fulfilment of 'to him that hath shall be given.'

"Just what can we do about it? 'We can't very well move our farms up to the agricultural school. And it is a case of the mountain coming to Mohammed to expect the school to come down here. Because we live half-way between the C.N.R. on the north and the G.T.P. on the south and the Battle River runs along side, and goodness knows when we will have even a railroad to help us out. But all the same,

We are planning to have our third annual fair and festival this fall. In fact, I ordered the seeds for the gardens, today. We may order some little pigs and calves later; and then again we may not."

SPLENDID YEAR'S WORK

Those clubs doing patriotic work will be glad to compare the year's achievements with this report of the Parkman Red Cross Auxiliary, sent in by Mrs. H. Agnew, the secretary-treasurer. "Parkman Red Cross Auxiliary, was organized on February 8, 1917. Since that date we have made the following contributions to different causes: April 30, Canadian Red Cross, Regina, \$25; July 24, Canadian Red Cross, Regina, \$12; August 10, Canadian Red Cross, Regina, \$35; August 24, Belgian Relief Work, \$25; November 1, Canadian Red Cross, Regina, \$18; December 19, Canadian Red Cross Regina, \$50; January 4, Halifax Relief Fund, \$30; making a total of \$195.10.

"Also the following garments were made and sent: May 19, 6 pyjamas, 12 pairs socks, value \$19; June 18, 6 pyjamas, 12 pairs socks, value \$18; August 22, 6 pairs socks, value \$4.50; September 5, 6 pairs socks, value \$4.50; December 19, 6 pyjamas, 12 pairs socks, value \$18; January 19, 6 pairs socks, value \$10; making a total of \$74. We have cash on hand, \$16.45.

"We also have on hand 20 yds. flannel-ette, 6 suits pyjamas and about 6 lbs. of yarn in the hands of the workers, which, when added to the above will bring the total amount raised to over \$300.

"We have a membership roll of 44 names, and have raised our funds as follows: Membership fees, \$22; raffles, \$62.50; lunches served, \$29.50; concerts, \$94.05; donations from private individuals, \$26; Grain Growers' Sunday collection, \$5.55; from amusement club, \$6.70; July 23, proceeds of picnic, etc., \$23.06; making a total of \$269.36. Other sources not itemized will bring the total up to the \$300 as above, which our receipts and material on hand show we have raised. Trusting that we may do even better in 1918."

OAK RIVER PATRIOTISM

Mrs. W. W. Hays, of the Oak River patriotic workers sent in the following excellent financial statement for the year 1917:—

"The work of 1917 was more than double the work of the previous year. The receipts for the year were: amount on hand \$130.75; members' fees (71 members), \$35.50; knitting bee teas, \$411.33; donations, \$384; meals on fair days, \$328; concerts, \$218.46; old iron, \$308.75; sold socks and music, \$31.45, making a total of \$1,848.24. The disbursements for the year were: Red Cross Society, including \$275 to "Our Day Fund," \$525; Y.M.C.A. huts, \$151.00; St. John's Ambulance, \$59 Convalescent Home, \$25; Belgian Relief, \$12; yarn, \$541.86; towelling and cotton for overseas parcels, \$66.65; gum, soap and Sabadilla for overseas parcels, \$52.95; postage on parcels overseas, \$75.44; freight and express, \$8.58; advertising, \$3.40; sundries, draying, telephone, etc., \$275, making a total expenditure of \$1,524.52 and leaving on hand to begin the year 1918, \$323.71."

Mrs. Hays further reports that last year the total receipts were \$818.50 over \$1,000 less than this year. During 1917, 862 pairs of socks were knitted as against 437 pairs in 1916. Besides, 337 parcels were sent overseas during the year.

CLUB BRIEFS

Read what is said on the Home-makers' Page about the silver thimble and trinket fund.

Girls are asked to remember the girl's conference to be held in Edmonton on April 12 to 14. Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton South, will give all information.

The Dafoe W.G.G.A. have contributed \$89.50 to the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. This donation was made possible by a sale in Dafoe Hall.



The Invisible Guarantee OF THE House of McLean

Every Piano sold by the House of McLean is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

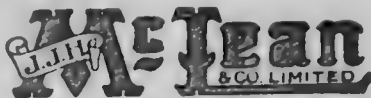
But behind that guarantee is another and a stronger warranty that House of McLean Pianos are peerless at their price.

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The preservation of our established reputation is an invisible guarantee that the House of McLean values will always be the best obtainable.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

\$500.00 REWARD

Rewards, aggregating \$1,117.00, offered by "Canada Weekly"

Can you translate this scrap of paper?

MESSAGE SENT BY GERMAN SPY?

See
Clipping
Below

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fetrnooedmraEsy.

\$1,117.00
in Cash
Rewards

ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)

and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper."

Inspector Donlan for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions for this Difficult Problem

Can you unravel it?

Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until all the letters are used up would surely produce some result. —Inspector Scott.

Watson and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message. —Sherlock Holmes.

Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter or every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery. —Arsene Lupin.

FIRST REWARD \$500.00

Ninety-Nine Other Cash Prizes
Aggregating \$1,117.00

See Big Illustrated List of Rewards—Sent Free

The first reward will be awarded to the contestant who obtains the largest number of points. For instance, 50 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. Then there are 30 points given for general neatness, handwriting, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you comply with the other con-

ditions and rules as below 50 points additional can be gained. 130 points is the maximum number. "Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada Monthly, established 1906), has created a great reputation for its excellent fiction, its great national articles about Canadians and things Canadian, its broad editorials

as well as for its artistic covers and illustrations and its high grade printing and general appearance.

You can help us advertise this magazine should you like it, and when you enter the contest you will be asked to write and tell if you are willing to do so.

We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.

- 1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.
- 2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."
- 3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points

gained on each entry. Contest will close on 31st day of May, 1918. Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of "Canada Weekly" to five or six friends, business associates or neighbours, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly. For these services the publishers guarantee to pay each contestant in cash or by a prize selected by him or her in advance. Such guaranteed reward will be entirely in addition to any competitive reward which may be won. Address your reply to

Dept. 93, VANDERHOOF, SCOTT & CO., LIMITED, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto

Late Winter Fashions

Pictorial Review Pattern Service

Simple lines still prevail in the late season's styles. The braid and stitch trimmings are as popular as they were at the beginning of the season. The coarser materials will be much in vogue for the first spring suits and costumes, and Dame Fashion decrees that the skirts shall be noticeably narrower.

The Grain Growers' Guide has been fortunate in securing the exclusive use of the Pictorial Review Pattern Service for the West. Those shown on this page are specially prepared for women readers of The Guide. Pictorial Review Patterns have long since proved their superiority, and the home dressmaker can make no mistake in using them. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children, and the number of the pattern described. Allow ten days after the receipt of your order for filling. Address all orders to Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winniueg, Canada.



7131—Ladies' Costume (25 cents). Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Dark brown gabardine trimmed with silk braid of the same color and buttons of self-material, is exceedingly stunning made up after this model. The skirt has a panel front with tucks at the sides and is joined to the waist under a deep girdle of self-material. The collar and vest are of white satin, medium size, requires 4 yards 54-inch gabardine and 1 yard 27-inch satin.



7170—Ladies' Jacket (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Skirt No. 7401 (20 cents). Sizes 24 to 34 inches waist. Six and one-half yards 40-inch material are required for the model.



7388—Ladies' waist (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 44 inches. Skirt No. 7230 (20 cents). Sizes 32 to 38 inches waist. Dark blue cashmere is most effective made up after this model for afternoon wear. Medium size requires 5 yards 44-inch cashmere, with 2 yards 36-inch taffeta and 1/2 yard crepe Georgette.



7174—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Width at lower edge of flounce about 3 yards; width at lower edge of overdress about 2 1/2 yards. As illustrated, size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 54-inch serge, 1/2 yard 27-inch white fabric, 4 1/2 yards braid, 2 1/2 yards 36-inch for foundation. Satin would also be an ideal material for this model, and the embroidery could be done in colors. Chain-stitching is one of the newest forms of decoration, for which the illustrated design would be suitable. 12276—Blue or yellow transfer (8 yards of 2- and 4-inch borders), 15 cents.

7124—Ladies' waist (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 48 inches bust. Skirt No. 7265 (20 cents). Size 22 to 32 inches waist. Just a chic little sports outfit with skirt of check serge trimmed with braid and a waist of pongee silk with revers of the skirt material. The overlay collar is of pongee trimmed with braid and this combination is featured in the cuffs. Medium size requires 3 yards 44-inch serge and 2 1/2 yards 36-inch pongee.



7134—Child's coat (15 cents). Sizes 6 to 14 years. Panel effects are all the rage in children's coats. This spring model in blue serge has extensions cut in one with the panel which are carried around to the back and arranged in belt effect. The neck is finished with a square collar, while the sleeves are gathered into turn-back cuffs. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material.



7158—Misses' Costume (20 cents). Sizes 14 to 20 years. Braid has done its bit for the decorative scheme of spring frocks and is still waiting to serve, no matter how much is required of it. Here we see a delightful border of braid on a dark satin skirt, with more of the trimming on the long waisted bodice. The V-shaped neck is finished with a white satin collar and the sleeves are of crepe Georgette. Medium size requires 6 yards 36-inch satin, 1/2 yard 27-inch satin and 1/2 yards crepe Georgette.

News of Herds and Flocks

COMING EVENTS

Saskatchewan Livestock Association Sales, Regina, March 13-14.
Geo. Rupp's Auction Sale of Belgian Horses, Regina, March 15.
Calgary Bull Sale, March 26-29.
Calgary Horse Show, April 9-12.
Edmonton Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale, April 2-6.
Annual Sale of Purebred Bulls, Lacombe, May 29.
Calgary Summer Exhibition, June 28 to July 6.
Edmonton Summer Exhibition, July 8-13.

CALGARY DATES CHANGED

Owing to unprecedented growth of the combined Calgary Bull Sale and Spring Horse Show it has become absolutely necessary to hold these two events separately this spring. Consequently the Bull Sale will be held on the dates previously set, March 26 to 29 and the Horse Show will be held April 9-12, entries closing March 20.

There are 845 bulls to be sold by auction at the Calgary Sale this year. This is the largest auction sale of bulls ever held anywhere, and almost doubles last year's sale of 470, which was the largest sale that had ever been held on this continent.

This year's sale includes 90 Aberdeen Angus, 8 Galloways, 265 Herefords, 2 Red Polled and 485 Shorthorns, and they will be sold in the order named. The reputation established by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association for fair dealing between purchaser and seller, and the splendid foundation stock which is being purchased by Alberta breeders, is showing concrete results in the wonderful success of this auction sale. The sale will provide an outstanding opportunity for obtaining excellent herd headers and good serviceable range bulls at prices to suit everybody. Even if a stockman does not require a bull this year, attendance at the sale will be a real livestock educational treat, as the auction sale ring probably even surpasses exhibitions in the number of practical lessons it provides.

RECORD SHORTHORN SALE

A new chapter and record was written on February 23, when 88 imported Shorthorns went under the hammer at the Dryden-Miller sale in Toronto. The whole lot of sappy, mossy-coated selection of the great breed averaged \$1060, a figure never before reached in Canada and seldom in United States. Thirty-four cows with calves at foot averaged \$1229 and 48 females without calves averaged \$985. Eleven bulls averaged \$866.

American buyers outbid Canadians, but never before were American bidders run so close at a Canadian sale as they were on this occasion. The top price, \$3,100, was paid by an American, L. J. Gridley, Bloomington, Ill., for Clipper Favorite 2nd, an imported cow. This was for a four-year-old cow, heavy in calf. \$2,600 was paid by Mr. J. J. Elliot of Guelph for Emma 62nd, a heifer just past one year. The average price paid by American buyers was \$1,181, against a general average of \$1,060. The top price for bulls was \$2,700, Hauf & Son, Glendo, Wyoming, paying that figure for Real Sort (114,931), calving January 15, 1917. Sire, Better Sort. This bull was one of Dryden's own breeding. The second highest price for a female was given for a heifer of Senator Edward's breeding. Five animals of Canadian breeding averaged over \$2,000 each. Over three-quarters of the lot in the sale were imported, so this might be considered a very good showing for Canadian bred stock.

George McLaughlin & Son, Oshawa, led the Canadian buyers with ten purchases at prices ranging from \$525 to \$1,650. J. J. Elliot of Guelph got four animals at an average over \$1,700. T. A. Russell of Downsview, who has also been making his mark in the show ring, in the commercial classes, bought two animals at \$1,500 each, and one at \$2,000.

Hon. Geo. Brown, from Saskatchewan, bought Eliza 30th for \$1,600 and Lady Cawline 6th for \$2,200. Geo. Kennan of Saskatchewan bought Lovat Marchioness for \$900, Myrrha for \$525 and the bull Bluster for \$400. T. B. Ralphs, Calgary, got Dinorah 6th for \$850 and A. J. Walker, Carnegie, Man., bought Butterfly 52nd for \$650.

The sale was a great triumph for Canadian enterprise, breeding ability and salesmanship.

COLLICUT'S NEW PURCHASE

On February 26, Frank Collicut, Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alberta, completed one of the biggest deals in pure-bred cattle ever made in America, by purchasing from the Glengarry Ranch, Claresholm, 76 head of registered Herefords. These included all the stock recently bought by the Glengarry Ranch from Overton Harris & Sons, Harris, Missouri. The balance is a splendid lot of young registered stock, bred at the ranch. The most outstanding individual in this selection is Gay Lad 16, purchased June 23 last, by the Glengarry Ranch at the dispersion sale of T. Harris & Sons. The sum of \$20,000 was paid by Geo. D. Moore, of New York City, for this bull to place on his ranch at Claresholm. At that time he bought 23 head, which cost him \$50,000 and half of this number were put on the Alberta place.

It is reported that Mr. Collicut paid \$20,000 cool cash in taking this bull over. The sire of this bull was Gay Lad 6, the great show bull. He was one of the most successful bulls ever shown by this company and carried off many grand championship ribbons during the two straight years he was on the circuit. He is one of the most remarkable bulls ever owned in the Harris herd. The Gay Lads and Repeaters were the two specialties of the Harris'. The breeding of this great bull gave him the right to be a winner from his blood lines alone, as four of his great grand sires were as well known and favored as much as any Hereford cattle could be in American Hereford circles. In the third generation on both his sire and dam sides, the pedigree runs to Prime Lad, the \$10,000 Dale, the great Benjamin Wilton and the noted sire Beau Brummell. He was bred along lines of both bulls and females to give him the quality that the best breeding could give. He is one of the most remarkable bulls ever produced in America. The rest of the stock is a high-class lot and include many choice females and some three-year-old Repeater yearling bulls.

This places the Collicut herd in a most remarkable position. Within the past year Frank Collicut has purchased not only this bull but the famous Gay Lad 40 at \$12,500. Included with him were some splendid females. This makes a selection of Hereford cattle on Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, the like of which Canada should well be proud. Frank Collicut is to be congratulated on this great acquisition to an already great herd.

SHORTHORN CONGRESS AND SALE

A great National Shorthorn Congress and Sale was recently held at Chicago, February 19-22. The object was to bring together the men and women of the breed and such an offering of cattle as had never before been gathered for one sale.

The cattle were stalled by sexes and ages after the manner of British shows, and the grouping of the animals in this way rendered a comparative study of their merits much easier. It makes more work for the caretakers carrying feed to several points but it is argued this is really the only way that new breeders and the public can get an intelligent idea of the work of the judges.

A series of meetings and talks from outstanding men in the livestock trade and especially the Shorthorn business made an important feature of the recent. A resolution was passed unanimously recommending to Congress the passing of the Sloan Bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture in the eradication of tuberculosis. It was urged that Congress authorize the Bureau of Animal Industry to use a portion of this fund to partially indemnify owners of cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, conditional upon each state appropriating funds for this purpose so that the owner of cattle ordered slaughtered will not be compelled to sustain more than a fair and just proportion of the loss. The sale was a pronounced success. The great entry list was a supreme test of the breed's buying power.

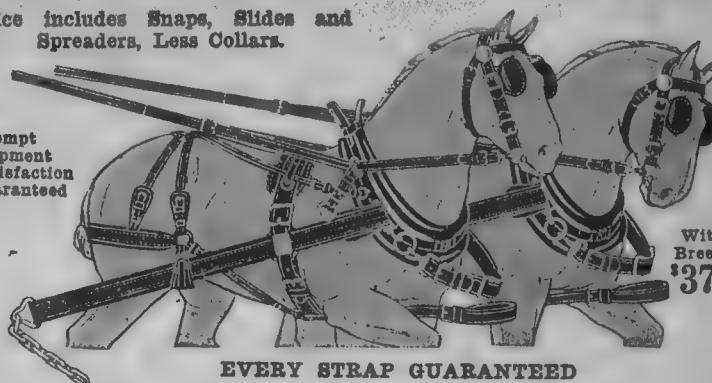
The total sales of 353 cattle averaged \$741 a head. Of this number 102 were bulls, which sold for an average of \$780, and 197 were females, which sold for an average of \$721. The milking Shorthorns sold as follows: 18 bulls for an average of \$835, 41 females for an average of \$519.

Buyers were present from all sections of the United States and Canada. The top bid was \$4,500 for the Grand Champion, 18 months' old Village Clipper which went to the University of South Dakota. The top female was a beautiful heifer, Viola, sold at \$2,800. A goodly number of choice stock

Layer Trace Breeching Harness \$49.50

Price includes Snaps, Slides and Spreaders, Less Collars.

Prompt
Shipment
Satisfaction
Guaranteed



Without
Breeching
\$37.25

EVERY STRAP GUARANTEED

BRIDLES— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cheek, concord blinds, double and stitched bridle fronts and brass rosettes. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round blinkers stays and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch throat latch. LINES—1 inch wide full length. TRACES—2 inch back with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer and 2 inch 2-ply, hame tug, 6 feet 2 inches long, with 7-link heel chain. Straight through style if desired. HAMES—All steel nubia finish overtop pattern with adjustable hame strap loops. BACK PALS—5 inch harness leather pad with heavy felt lining. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch double and stitched billets with buckle. MARTINGALES— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, double at loop with ring. BREAST STRAPS— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, double at buckle end. BELLY BANDS— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch folded with layer, 2 rows of stitching. HAME STRAPS—1 inch wide, sewn. SPREADERS— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch double strap with duranoid ring. All snaps and slides furnished. BREECHING—3 ring style, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hip straps and rib straps. 2 inch folded seat with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer, side straps 1 inch.

No. 2 G.G. 1361.—Layer Trace Breeching Harness, complete, less collars, \$49.50
No. 2 G.G. 1360.—Layer Trace Harness, same as above, less breeching, \$37.25

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WINNIPEG



Western Ontario Shorthorn SALE

London, Ont., April 2nd and 3rd, 1918

50 Bulls 100 Females

This will be the **Biggest Sale** ever held in Western Ontario and the **Quality** of the cattle will be **better than ever before**, representing all the most noted families of the breed.

There will be **more desirable herd bull prospects** sold than in any Ontario sale in recent years.

Mail Orders will be executed by **Prof. G. E. Day**, Secretary Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

This advertisement will not appear again. Write at once for catalog to

HARRY SMITH
Manager

HAY, ONTARIO



Patriotic Sale at Melfort, Sask., which yielded \$7,500 for Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. The contributions included five horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, seed grain and potatoes, power washer, pianola, farm machinery, lumber, rifles, two automobiles, oat sheaves, fur coats, cured meats, patriotic cushions and quilts, and a large number of other articles. The total proceeds amounted to nearly \$7,500 and are to be divided on a 50-50 basis to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

came to Canada. The outstanding Canadian buyer was Chas. Yule, Carstairs, Alta., who brought home the following choice lot: Craven Knight, from Leslie Smith's famous herd, \$1,525; Prides Renown, \$400; Selections Gold, \$510; Village Hero, \$375; Omega Secret, \$575; Royal Masterpiece, \$550. In females: Lucile at \$2,050; Hampton's Queen 2nd, \$625; and Clipper Girl, \$1,000, completed this choice lot. The average for the nine animals was \$845.55. Mr. Yule is to be congratulated on bringing in such a choice lot of Shorthorns. L. A. Bowes, of Calgary, got Collynie Best at \$1,450. These were the

only animals coming to Western Canada. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., got Escana Monarch at \$400 and G. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., got Glenview Blossom at \$1,525.

SASK. SHORTHORN IMPORTATION

An importation of real merit from Ontario was made within the last few days by R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask. The original purchase consisted of four cows with calves at foot four heifers in calf and a bull. Since arriving west three of the heifers and one of the cows have dropped calves bringing the

total number of Mr. Wright's new Shorthorn herd up to 17. All the females are first selections from importation made by J. A. and H. M. Pettit of Freeman, Ont. The bull is Cruickshank Nonpareil, which has been used by the Pettits as their stock bull. He is a deep red roan, low set, thick and massive, with a fine broad back, well-fleshed loins and good quarters. The outstanding individual in the importation is a five-year-old white Augusta cow, Augusta 114. She is an animal of great scale and substance, combining with these an exceptional degree of quality and femininity. She is straight in her lines, deep, thick, wide and strong, evenly fleshed and a mellow handler. She has produced two calves within the last year. Roan Lady 45, bred by David Anderson, is a rich roan in color with thick mossy hair, fine feminine head; an ideal breeding sow. She has a fine thick sappy calf at foot. Helen of Tarty, Missie's Queen C along with some other fine heifers of the Lancaster, Roan Lady, and Mountain Maid families are included in the lot.

Mr. Wright is a young man operating one of the largest and most systematically-handled farms in Saskatchewan. Mr. Wright is to be congratulated on his selection of this choice lot of Shorthorns.

FAIR CIRCUITS FOR 1918

At the annual meeting of the Western Canada Fairs' Association, held in Calgary, on January 28 and 29, five new members were admitted, and dates arranged for 1918. In order to allot satisfactory dates to all the members, it was decided to form two circuits, with dates as follows:—

Calgary	June 28—July 6
Edmonton	July 8—13
Saskatoon	July 15—20
Brandon	July 22—27
Regina	July 29—Aug. 3
Weyburn	Aug. 5—8
Yorkton	Aug. 5—8
Moose Jaw	July 10—13
Swift Current	July 15—18
Medicine Hat	July 18—20
Lethbridge	July 22—26
Red Deer	July 28—30—31
Camrose	Aug. 1—2—3
North Battleford	Aug. 5—6—7
Prince Albert	Aug. 8—9—10

The dates of the associate members of the Western Canada Fairs' Association are as follows:—
Vancouver Aug. 19—24
New Westminster Sept. 30—Oct. 5

The contract for attractions for the platform was let to Henry Meyerhoff, of New York, who will also furnish the midway for the circuit commencing at Moose Jaw. The Johnny J. Jones Shows will furnish the midway for the circuit commencing at Calgary.

The following officers were elected for 1918:—
President, J. O. Hettle, Saskatoon; first vice-president, E. L. Richardson, Calgary; second vice-president, J. F. Day, Red Deer; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

The prize list for the Edmonton Spring Show, which has just been received from the printers, is now ready for distribution. The directors have indicated in the prizes offered their desire to co-operate with the government in their efforts to develop and stimulate the livestock industry. The utility classes are all well taken care of. The catalogue for the sale of pure-bred bulls and horses, which will be ready for distribution about March 10, will be sent to anyone desiring same, on receipt of a postal card.

Jean Armour is dead. She was bred by John McKee, of Norwich, Ont., was the first Ayrshire cow to go beyond 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year, her record being 20,174 lbs. milk with 774.75 lbs. fat. Jean was a stayer, too, giving 18,882 lbs. milk with 716.86 lbs. fat in her 14th year. More important still, she transmitted her characteristics to her offspring, one of her daughters making a record of 21,988 lbs. milk with 859.65 lbs. fat as a three-year-old.

CHANGES IN CALGARY PRIZE LIST

Some important changes were recently made in the prize list of the Calgary Exhibition.

The dry mare class is to be cut out of all pure-bred classes. Such mares may show in the regular agricultural, heavy draft, roadster, carriage horse or saddle classes.

The only pure-bred class for cows over two years old will be: cow, 8 years or over, with calf by side under 1 year, of not sucking calf must be registered, cow only to be judged.

Herd classes are left the same as last year with the exception that the cow, 8 years or over, must have been shown in the individual class for cows, 8 years or over, with calf by side.

This change, of course, refers only to the beef breeds, as the dairy-aged cows have to be shown in milk.

It has also been decided to offer the same prizes for each class of cattle, which will of course reduce the prizes for aged stock and increase the prizes offered for young stock. Five prizes are being offered for each individual class and four prizes for each herd or progeny class.

Ewes, two years or over, may only be shown with lamb of calendar year at foot. Any aged ewe that cannot show under this classification can show in a class for ewe or wether.

Forms for the keeping of milk records of dairy herds can be secured free from the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is impossible to keep track of dairy cows unless records of yields of milk and fat are kept. One dairyman recently raised the average yield of his herd of ten cows from 8,000 pounds in 1915 to 6,246 pounds of milk and 283 pounds of fat in 1917. This is the only way of knowing just what cows are doing and the only way of finding which to get rid of. There is no money in keeping poor cows.

SOIL PRODUCTS AWARDED

At the Soil Products Exhibition held in Winnipeg during Farmers' week Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., winner of the world's sweepstakes for winter wheat at Peoria, Ill., last year, carried off honors in the aggregate, securing the largest number of points in connection with his exhibits. The total number of points secured by Mr. Larcombe was 64, the nearest competitor, James Carr, of Warrenton, being 18 points behind.

The following were the awards in the special prize competition:

Grand Championship Prizes for Wheat

Eaton trophy, cabinet of silver: Brockington Bros., Melita; Dingwall trophy, silver tea service: Samuel Larcombe, Birtle; Ford Motor company trophy, cabinet of silver: John Weiner, Miami; Grant Hall trophy, cabinet of silver: E. E. Young, Oak Lake. Grand championship for Red Fife wheat, silver tea service donated by the Nor' West Farmer: R. Page, Birtle.

District Sweepstake Prizes for Wheat

Northwestern district—Fanning mill, donated by the United Grain Growers: Smith Bros., Birtle.

Southwestern district—Two h.p. gasoline engine, donated by Massey-Harris company: J. W. Carruthers, Nesbitt.

Eastern district—Mantel clock, donated by the Columbia Press: Jas. Carr, Warrenton.

Grand Championship for Oats

Solid silver tea service, donated by the Sawyer-Massey company: J. Dickinson, Solisgirth; Victrola, donated by J. J. H. McLean Co.: M. P. Mountain, Solisgirth. Solid gold watch, donated by R. L. Richardson, M.P.: R. Mountain, Solisgirth.

District Sweepstake Prizes for Oats

Northwestern district—Set harness, donated by C. S. Judd and company: S. Larcombe, Birtle.

Southwestern district—Sewing machine, donated by Christie, Grant and company: E. E. Young, Oak Lake.

Eastern district—Cabinet of silver, donated by Robinson and company: V. Gutscher, Swan Lake.

Grand Championship for Barley

Twenty dollars in gold, donated by J. N. Lyon, of the Ingot Iron company: J. Osborne, Lavenham. Cassell's History of England, donated by Russell, Lang and company: John Weiner, Miami.

District Sweepstake Prizes for Barley

Northwestern district—Bookcase, donated by the Wilson Furniture company: S. Gummert, Pettapiece.

Southwestern district—Twenty dollars worth of seed, donated by Harris, McFayden and company: E. E. Young, Oak Lake.

Eastern district—Mulcher packer, donated by Christianson Harrow company: Jas. Carr, Warrenton.

Special prize for wheat, \$10 in gold, donated by the J. D. Ashead Co., Ltd.: A. Atkin, Waskada. Special prize for oats, Planet Junior, donated by the Steele Briggs company: R. J. Hunter, Stonewall. Special prize for barley, grain pickler, donated by the Farmers' Specialty Supply company: John Weiner, Miami.

Awards in Boys' and Girls' Class

The first prize was won by S. Dragan, Teulon; 2, D. A. McIntyre, Stonewall; 3, Fred Judd, Roland; 4, G. Mawhinney, Teulon; 5, A. McLean, Teulon; 6, V. Hamilton, Rossburn; 7, P. Dromerski, Teulon; 8, Elwyn Clark, Teulon; 9, Ray Dicks, Teulon; 10, Melford Kerr, Gladstone; 11, Roland Hammett, Rapid City.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta was recently presented with a beautifully inscribed solid gold watch as an indication of the appreciation of the Minnesota State Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Mr. Marshall, who is well known south of the line as an authority on Shorthorns, and one who can sound the merits of the breed to perfection is in great demand for Shorthorn gatherings. He gives them the real goods in a way they like it.

The Percheron stallion hired is George P., the massive gray that has proven invincible in Canadian show rings since imported by Dr. Head, Regina, early in 1918.

The J. I. Case Company recently conducted a tractor service school at Saskatoon. There were 217 farmers in attendance, men who were anxious to learn more about tractors. These students specially thanked the company for its efforts in putting on the school, and asked that it be made an annual event.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, 59 Yonge street, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: Charles Haythorpe, prevention of pitting and corrosion in steam boilers; Richard A. Minter, cultivating implements; W. H. Bandfield & Sons, Limited, central tubes for shrapnel shells; Sir Sidney J. Pocock, children's combined rotary chairs and play tables; Lewis S. Yeltes, dust and waterproof floors; Universal Tool Steel Co. Limited, key bolts; Arthur G. L. and Harry C. W. Neighbour, internal combustion engine; Bosch Bros. & Co. Limited, brooms; Anders B. Reck, sections for sectional boilers; Olof Swanson, plow; James S. Foreman, fittings or supporting combinations for electric lighting and other purposes; Jefferson Glass Co. Limited, headlight lens; Herbert Thompson, automatic foot rest shock absorber; Massey-Harris Co. Limited, scrapers for disk plows and the like.



Registered Shorthorn Bull, MARE'S AVON 2nd at 23 months old, head of Southview Stock Farm herd. Champion bull over all breeds at Prince Albert Exhibition, 1917. Many of the registered females in this sale are safe in calf to this bull or will have calves at foot.

DISSOLUTION SALE

The entire holdings of The Southview Stock Farm Ltd., at the farm, Red Deer Hill 13 miles south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 19 and 20, 1918

30 Head of HORSES; also HOGS, SHEEP and CHICKENS.

Full Line of Farm Machinery, enough for three good sized farms, including HART-PARR TRACTOR, SEPARATOR and Complete Engine Equipment.

68 Head of Registered SHORTHORNS, including 8 Head of Choice bulls from ten months to two years old.

12 Head of Grade Cattle.

This is one of the best herds of high-class Shorthorns in Western Canada. Our well improved farm of 960 acres is for sale on reasonable terms.

TERMS: One-half cash on all registered females and farm machinery, with liberal discount to parties paying all cash. All notes payable Nov. 1st, 1918, interest 8 per cent.

Special arrangements made with G.T.P. for train leaving Prince Albert 7 A.M. each day, letting passengers off at the farm and picking up passengers at 6 P.M. returning to Prince Albert.

For Further Particulars and Catalogue Write M. E. Cowell, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The Southview Stock Farm Ltd.

M. R. COWELL, Pres. W. H. S. GANGE, Sec.-Treas.
A. S. WALKER, Auctioneer, Saskatoon, Sask.



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Have just received a new importation of high class

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

including several prominent winners at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to anyone desiring to purchase a first class horse for the coming season. A life time in the business and every animal guaranteed.

Prices reasonable. Address Box 841, Edmonton, Alta.

Stable at 10129 98th Street

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, March 4, 1918)

Oats—On Saturday, February 23, May futures closed at 93½. On Monday, February 25, the closing price was 94½ and on subsequent days to the end of the week the range was never more than 1 cent either way from Monday's close. This indicates well the narrow and featureless nature of the market. American markets are showing an easier tone, due to expected heavier movement from the country. A special effort is being made to move stocks of corn before warmer weather sets in.

Barley continues strong in all markets. The American mills are finding difficulty in securing sufficient supplies of substitutes for wheat, and are paying fancy prices for whatever is offered. This influences local prices, and while the same demand is not in evidence here, offerings are not heavy enough to prevent the advance.

Flax markets have been particularly active during the week, and prices have reached new high levels almost daily. In American markets May flax sold well over four dollars. In the Winnipeg market it has gone over \$3.70. Scarcity of supplies is keenly felt by American crushers on account of slow movement from the Argentine.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	February	March	Week	Year
	26	27	28	ago
Oats—				
May 94½	95½	94½	94½	94½
July 93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Flax—				
May 357½	361	368	370	354½
July 357	388½	367	370½	266½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 4, 1918.—

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	16,284.50	15,007.20
1 Nor.	1,368,082.10	1,997,300.50
2 Nor.	744,665.50	3,887,979.30
3 Nor.	908,392.30	3,986,893.00
No. 4	341,154.40	3,077,407.00
Others	1,861,374.10	10,169,240.40

This week	5,239,954.40	This week	23,133,828.20
Last week	5,478,654.00	Last week	23,028,778.50
Decrease	238,699.20	Increase	105,049.30

Oats

1 C.W.	5,270.10	14,819.20
2 C.W.	493,095.00	2,982,690.10
3 C.W.	333,325.07	1,100,274.29
Ex. 1 d.	648,793.20	2,072,983.15
Others	3,710,798.47	5,281,856.19

This week	5,191,365.16	This week	11,452,624.25
Last week	5,143,462.31	Last week	11,521,534.25
Increase	47,902.19	Decrease	68,910.00

Barley

Ex. 3 C.W.	3,776.42	1 N.W.C.	607,426.48
3 C.W.	309,937.32	2 C.W.	131,049.24
4 C.W.	731,771.00	3 C.W.	31,799.06
Ref.	103,003.20	Others	22,157.30
Feed	146,583.16		
Others	60,316.28		

This week	1,355,394.42	This week	792,432.52
Last week	1,316,494.04	Last week	774,774.25
Increase	38,900.38	Increase	17,658.27

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Rail	841,985	203,423	70,710	45,790
1917—Rail	464,849	246,736	22,998	29,068

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	121	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year	ago	185½	182½	177½	165½	146½	...	...	...

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Cattle	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$ 8.00-10.00
Choice steers	10.25-11.25	10.25-11.25	10.25-11.25	10.25-11.25	10.25-11.25
Best butcher steers	8.50-9.75	8.50-9.75	8.50-9.75	8.50-9.75	8.50-9.75
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-8.75	6.50-8.75	6.50-8.75	6.50-8.75	6.50-8.75
Good to choice fat cows	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50
Medium to good cows	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
Common cows	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50
Canners	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00
Good to choice heifers	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00
Best oxen	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75
Fair to good feeder steers	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25
Best milkers and springers	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00
Fair milkers and springers	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25	5.50-8.25
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and	19.10	14.40	19.50	18.75	16.25-17.10
watered	16.00	11.00-12.00			15.40-15.90
Light hogs	14.50	9.00			16.25-17.10
Heavy hogs	12.00-14.00	6.00-6.50			15.75-16.25
Stags					
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	10.00-15.00	11.75-12.25	15.00-18.75	15.00-16.50	16.25-17.00
Best killing sheep	10.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-15.00	12.50-14.00	15.00-16.50

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, February 26 to March 4, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
		2CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd.	2Fd	3 CW	4CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3 CW	
Feb. 26	170	96½	93½	92½	89	86	174½	169½	141	139	354½	350½	332½	
27	172	97½	94½	92½	89½	86½	176½	171½	142	140	359	354½	336½	
Mar. 1	172	97½	94½	92½	89½	86½	176½	170½	142	140	355½	361	343	
	172	96½	92½	91½	88½	84½	174	169	142	140	355½	361½	343½	
	2	172	96½	93½	91½	88½	85½	174½	169½	142	140	367½	363	345
	4	172	97½	94½	93½	90½	86½	176½	171½	144	142	372½	368	350
Week														
ago	170	95½	93½	90½	87½	84½	171½	166½	138	136	350½	346	328½	
Year														
ago	100	61½	59½	59½	59½	58½	102	98	83	83	258½	255½	....

already curtailed the flow of wheat to the main distributing centres, which presumably in large measure accounts for the president's action.

On the basis of No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat and its equivalent the president fixed the prices as follows: Minneapolis, \$2.17; Chicago, \$2.20; Omaha, \$2.15; Kansas City, \$2.15; St. Louis, \$2.18; Duluth, \$2.17; New York, \$2.38; Philadelphia, \$2.27; Baltimore, \$2.27; Newport News, \$2.27; Charleston, S.C., \$2.27; Seattle, \$2.05; San Francisco, \$2.10; Los Angeles, \$2.10; Galveston, \$2.20; New Orleans, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, \$2.00; Great Falls, Mont., \$2.00; Spokane, Wash., \$2.00; Portstello, Idaho, \$2.00; Fort Worth, Texas, \$2.09; Oklahoma City, Okla., \$2.05; Wichita, Kansas, \$2.08.

The equivalent of No. 1 Northern to which the same price applies are No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 1 Durum and No. 1 Hard White. The wheat must be harvested in the United States during 1918 and sold in the market before June 1, 1919.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Strong advances were recorded this week in all classes of livestock. Prime heavy cattle sold at \$14.50. Lightweight and medium steers of 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, however, were the best sellers and showed the most gain, for it is largely with this class of beef packers are filling their war orders. Plain, light short fed steers are at present considered better money makers than the finished heavy steers. Demand is extensive and insistent in this particular class. Beef from these cattle seems to be going largely to army cantonments. These cattle are selling 75 cents to \$1 higher than 10 days ago, while there has been less advance on better kinds.

Demand for cows and heifers has been extraordinarily large the past week and everything has been gobbled up in record fashion. Low quality stuff was especially favored. Cannery and cutters are selling at the highest level ever known in market history. There is scarcely anything in this class common enough to fall under \$7 and most are selling at \$7.50 to \$8. The Gazette says: "Old timers who look at these hat racks selling at such lofty prices can easily recall the time when the best fat cows on the market brought less money. There is no doubt this thin dairy stock is for beef to fill the cans for the Allied armies in Europe."

This advance in cattle has brought a much stronger enquiry for feeders. Since early in December, fat, highly finished beef steers have been on the decline. The market is more hopeful at present than it has been since last fall. The movement to the country is limited, however, by car shortage. Buyers in many cases are compelled to wait weeks for cars after their orders are filled.

The hog market has had even more sensational advances than has cattle. For six weeks the hog market has been a riddle, jumping up and down in a way no one could follow. Last week with 245,000 head, which is more than a normal supply, the market was red hot, running \$17.70, the highest in the week and nearly \$2.00 higher than two weeks ago.

Rumors say that extensive war orders have been responsible for all the bulge during the last ten days. There is an urgent demand for meat from somewhere and it is logical to blame it on the war. The recent strong advance in provisions tends to confirm this.

The market editor of the Gazette says that "the decision of the Food Administration to exempt mutton from the meatless day edict has already shown its effect by a better demand for sheep and lambs. Mutton is not a product that can be manipulated for commercial purposes like beef and pork, and since the meatless days went into effect packers have experienced considerable difficulty in getting rid of chops and roasts that were too heavy to suit the popular demand."

Prices are already several points higher than last week. This will have a strong effect in encouraging those in the western states where sheep feeders were almost in despair over conditions.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, March 2.—The United Grain Growers' Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for last week as follows: Cattle, 950; calves, 35; sheep and lambs, 3; hogs, 5,007.

Cattle trade has been somewhat stronger the past week, especially on good to choice butcher cattle. This class has been on an average of 15 to 25 cents higher. Choice bulls are also in demand. With eastern orders coming in freely choice stuff will hold at steady prices.

The hog run continues on an average and with a strong demand from outside. Packers' prices are holding steady at around the 19 cent mark. Some extra choice loads sold during the week as high as \$19.25.

There is hardly enough sheep, lambs, or calves to make a market, but prices remain steady at following quotations: Sheep and lambs, 10 to 16 cents; calves, 10 to 13 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, March 2.—The United Grain Growers' Livestock Department reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 700; cattle, 1,017; hogs, 3,374; sheep, 178. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 772; cattle, 893; hogs, 3,561; sheep, 298.

The receipts to the yards this week were heavier than for sometime past. All good cattle sold readily. We sold a few extra choice steers shipped by Major Eaton at 12 cents, the highest price paid here this week, with some nice steers at \$11.25 to \$11.50. Common to medium steers brought \$10.25 to \$11, with the lighter killers \$9.25 to \$10. Choice fat cows were in good demand and we made a number of sales at \$9.50 to \$9.60 for the best. The best bulls sold at \$8 to \$8.50, with medium \$7 to \$8, and common stuff around \$6. There is a good demand for stocker steers 700 to 900 lbs., and these will realize about 9 cents with yearling heifers at \$55 to \$65 and calves \$40 to \$46. The stocker cow market is slow and the poor

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 2, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
3 white oats	\$0.96½	\$0.91½-\$0.92½	
Barley	1.40-1.74½	1.85-2.23	
Flax No. 1	3.67½	4.00-4.03½	

thin cows are not wanted. The price on top cattle a year ago \$9. The market for fat cattle is slowly gaining strength and choice cattle weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 will find a ready sale at good prices; heavy rough cattle showing poor finish are harder to dispose of as the western market does not call for this class of stuff.

The hog market was lower this week. We sold our hogs on Wednesday at \$19.25 (fed and watered), but with heavier receipts on Thursday and Friday the price dropped fully 50 cents and practically all hogs sold at \$18.75 on these days. The percentage of light unfinished hogs coming to the market has been far too great and with a view to inducing the hog raisers to finish the hogs before shipping it has been decided to grade all light hogs 110 to 140 lbs. here 3 cents and from 110 lbs. down 5 cents, and select hogs will be accepted up to 270 lbs. instead of 250 lbs. as previously. There is not much probability of hog prices weakening very much in the near future as the run will gradually slacken off. The price on hogs a year ago \$14.35. Do not overlook the change in grade on light hogs as this goes into effect on March 11, 1918.

Very few sheep fat enough to kill were offered. We quote fat lambs \$16 to \$16.50, fat wethers \$15 to \$16, and fat ewes \$13 to \$15.

TO LICENSE PRODUCE DEALERS

Ottawa, March 2.—The wholesale produce trade of Canada will be brought under license of the Canada Food board by March 15. An order has been passed providing that on and after that date no person, firm or corporation shall deal wholesale in meat, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs or poultry without first having obtained a license from the food board. Persons engaged exclusively in the manufacture of meat products, lard, cheese, butter or oleomargarine, are not required to obtain a license under this order.

Provisions are included to prevent speculation and unreasonable increase in price. The price of produce sold to the retailer must not be increased by any sale or sales between produce wholesalers. One clause provides that a licensee shall not destroy any food or food products which are fit for human, animal or poultry consumption, and shall not knowingly permit waste or wilfully permit deterioration in any such food or food products.

THE HIDE MARKET

Chicago.—The market situation in hides is chaotic at present, and quotations well nigh impossible. There are large supplies of hides all over, in practically all markets, also various embargoes on railroads and difficulty in exporting leather. This adds to the chaos. The Government is using immense quantities of leather for war purposes, but the civilian demand is slow with a consequent curtailment in production by some tanners. This makes the market top heavy with hides. Until the large stocks throughout the country are digested, the market is bound to be more or less demoralized; especially so, with packers desirous of keeping their poor quality hides closely sold up even though they concede liberally to do so. This leaves the outlet for country hides especially narrow, as packer hides are more desirable for army leather, which constitutes the bulk of demand at present.

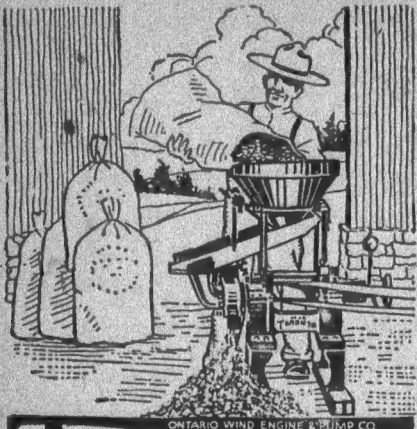
Local dealers are not making much effort to sell or add to their holdings by buying at outside points until the market becomes more settled. Meantime, most tanners are only interested in what they consider bargains. The very weak condition at outside points in country hide collecting centers is emphasized by sales of country branded running back into last year, but mostly shore haired free of grub stock at 12c flat f.o.b. southwestern shipping point, and other points at 10c flat f.o.b. This is about as low as this class of hides has touched since 1912. Other transactions at outside points show that holders are desirous of cutting loose with sales of all weights free of brands at a range of from 12c to 14c. These are panic prices and the lowest since 1911 for such announced for the opening of retail shops comment useless. Opinion in the trade is that these low prices are not warranted and that ruling quotations are way too low on anything to be on a parity with the leather market. But the action of the hide markets all over indicates a panicky feeling, although some holders of hides have not lost faith in the situation and think these declines are transitory. Any factors for improvement in the immediate future to check these declines are very slow to appear.—Hide and Leather.

EXTEND SALE OF HORSE MEAT

Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 26.—Plans have been made. These market conditions render for the sale of horse meat at Omaha and some other cities in this section in the very near future by a recently organized company with headquarters now at Grand Island, Nebr. The promoters of this enterprise have stated that only young unbroken stock will be used.

FEED CHARGES AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.—On February 20, the price of straw at the Union Stock Yards was increased to \$25 a ton for use in pens and \$30 for use in cars. The former price was \$16 for pens and \$20 for cars. The prices now in force for feed at the Chicago market are as follows:—
Tame Hay, per cwt. \$1.75
Prairie Hay, per cwt. 1.75
Alfalfa Hay, per cwt. 2.00
Corn, per bushel 2.25
Oats, per bushel 1.25



TORONTO Grain Grinders

PUT a value on your time; then see how much it has cost you to haul grain to the mill and back to have it ground. And is the mill grinding to different grades of fineness as you require it?

Send for the Toronto Grinder booklet, study the different sizes and construction, learn prices and study how you can save money, time and trouble by installing one of these useful outfits. You will be astonished. Write to-day for information. 147W

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY (Western Branch) Limited
HEAD OFFICE: REGINA
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary

HUMAN TOUCH IN CO-OPERATION

The soul of co-operation contains the human touch emblematic of celestial hands ministering to the sick, the outcast, the broken-in-spirit, the downcast, the maimed, the lame, the halt and the blind. The soul enshrined within the shining rays of the spirit of co-operation, are the hands of the omnipotent, all-seeing Father raised in the attitude of blessing and in the act of bestowing the fruits of human toil and the expressions of the kindness of heaven.

Take the human touch from the heart and hands of the Son of God as vouchsafed to men who love co-operation and practice its beneficent beatitudes, and you strip God of His love, His mercy and His affection. Give the human touch to the heart and the hands of Christ as expressed through the medium of man in co-operation with his fellows and you give to the world the resonance of heaven's greatest mirth, and the unspeakable richness of the soul's highest attainments. "Bear ye one another's burdens and thereby fulfill the law of Christ."

The greatest sculptors, the most famous painters, the most skilled artists—the men of the master-pieces of mind and matter in all the world—must bear the hall-mark of human personality within the folds of co-operative infinity to be truly great and enduring. The soul of co-operation will stand the test.

—Co-operators' Herald.

We are faced with a very rapidly decreasing population. We have lost to the United States during the two years ending July 1917, 309,662 people and have gained from that country during that period 119,000, giving us a net loss of 190,662 people, and these figures are less than the loss for the three years previous. We have easily lost to the United States over half a million of our people in the last five years, and of our best people at that, because they have been those who have been doing the hard manual labor in most cases. J. H. Haslam.

J. W. Durno, Calgary, holds sales at Midway stables each week. At a sale February 14, 75 head of horses were sold at good prices. The mares are going faster than the geldings, though this sale showed the latter bringing a little more money. Teams of mares sold at from \$340 to \$485; geldings bringing from \$405 to \$500. There were some registered Clydesdale mares in the ring, one good animal bringing \$500. A few suckers, that were light in weight, brought \$25 each.

At the Perth sale of Shorthorn cattle in Scotland a few days ago the first prize bull sold for \$15,000. One bull was sold to go to United States at \$10,000.

CURRENT EVENTS

The bill introduced into the Manitoba Legislature by Donald A. Ross, to eliminate alleged gambling on the Grain Exchange, came to grief in committee. Hon. T. H. Johnson insisted that the question of the jurisdiction of the province would have to be settled before the bill was actually taken up. D. Forrester declared the Grain Exchange was a closed association to a large extent and the public knew but little of its rules and regulations. Over 50 per cent. of the trading on the exchange, he declared, was of a gambling character. The total trading from September, 1915 to September, 1916 represented 2,985,748,000 bushels, while the actual grain passing through Winnipeg was 419,500,000 bushels. In rebuttal Isaac Pitblado, K.C. stated that the option market was only a system of insurance.

William Jennings Bryan was howled down by returned soldiers when he endeavored to speak at a prohibition meeting in Massey Hall on February 28. Mr. Bryan's pacifism previous to the entry of the United States into the war was ostensibly the reason. In an interview given after the disturbance, Mr. Bryan strongly averred his loyalty to the United States government in its war measures.

Outbreaks of lawlessness in County Clare, Ireland, have rendered necessary the sending of additional troops to the county to assist the police. The district has been declared a special area under the Defence of the Realm Act, which is tantamount to a declaration of martial law. Farms have been seized by the Sinn Feiners in the name of the Irish republic. The state of the county is now so serious that the people are wholly absorbed in it and are said to have forgotten the very existence of the Irish convention.

The report that the Hudson Bay Railway would be torn up and the rails shipped to France is denied. It is stated that the road may be completed in a few months if rails can be secured.

An order has been issued which will make it illegal after May 1 for any retail grocer to carry on business without a license from the food board. The regulations provide against speculation, reasonable increases in price, restrictions on supply, or attempt to monopolize food products. The license fee will be \$2.00 on a turnover of \$20,000 or less per annum, and an additional \$2.00 for every additional \$20,000 or fraction thereof. Approximately 22,000 retail grocers will be affected.

A WEED SEED DESTROYER

A. N. Spangelo, of Thornhill, Manitoba, has been inspired to invent and patent an implement which he says will make the task of destroying noxious weeds easy in all deep soils. A cut of his invention is given herewith, and it will, with a little study, explain itself. The principle of the invention is that if weeds and seeds are buried deep enough, they will in time decay and instead of polluting the soil, they will enrich it. His weed and seed destroyer is designed to carry out this purpose. The implement consists of a plough, mounted on wheels like the ordinary one-furrow sulky plough. But to the

right hand side of the plough there is a second plough that runs in the furrow, made the round before, which elevates a second cutting of soil from the bottom of the first furrow, to a carrier which carries it past the rear of the first plough bottom, and deposits it on top of the furrow which the other plough has turned into the bottom of the deepened furrow. If the first plough is set to cut to a depth of 6 inches and the second plough to a depth of 6 inches the two ploughs will cut to a depth of 12 inches, the top soil will be turned over into the bottom of this 12 inch furrow, and the 6 inches of earth taken from the bottom of the furrow will be thrown on top of it. The result is that the top foot of earth is turned upside down, and the seeds and weeds are buried.

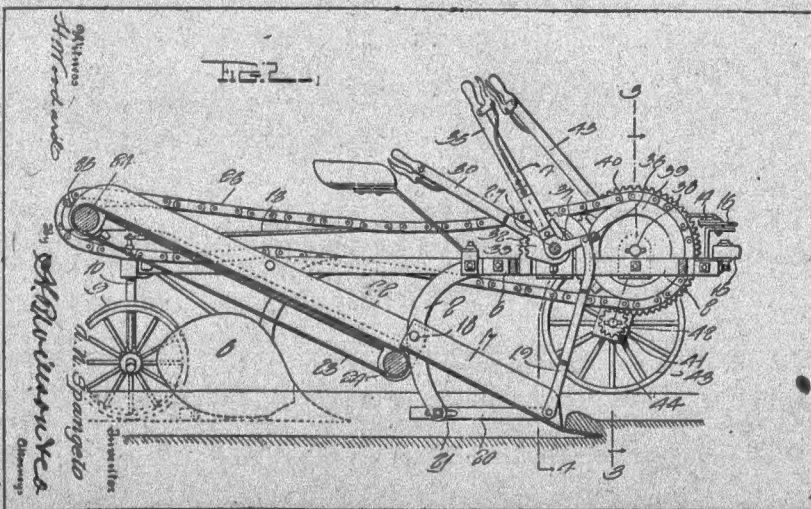
Mr. Spangelo has made a careful estimate of the cost of destroying weeds with this machine, and he puts it at \$3.00 per acre. This includes ploughing the land, sub-soiling it, and leaving the surface ready for the seed drill, in addition to destroying the weeds and seeds. It will take five or six horses to operate the destroyer effectively, but a number of machines can be handled by a tractor, indeed the destroyer can be built in gangs like the ordinary tractor gang plough. Mr. Spangelo is now negotiating for the manufacture of the destroyer, but it is a very bad time to get machine shops to take up the work as material is so scarce and expensive and skilled mechanics so fully employed.

SHORTAGE OF FEED

According to a recent statement made by R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, there were only enough oats available in Britain to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowances for milling stocks. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding, and this shortage would continue for at least a year, he declared. He was afraid that all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be killed, while hunters would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

MILITARY FARM LABOR

Provisions have been made that soldiers in uniform or those under call by conscription who are needed in farming will generally be given leave of absence during seeding time. Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture has appointed a representative in each province who will advise with the military leave of absence boards on all applications for seed time labor. The agricultural representatives appointed by Mr. Crerar are J. B. Reynolds, Agricultural College, Winnipeg; T. P. Malloy, Department of Agriculture, Regina; and C. Rice-Jones, United Grain Growers Limited, Calgary. Any farmer wishing leave of absence for his son or hired man or himself during seeding time should send in application to the headquarters of his military district and a copy of his application to the above named agricultural representative for his province. The purpose is to release men who are experienced in agriculture in order to get the utmost limit of seeding done.



Weed Seed Destroyer and Sub-soiler Invented by A. N. Spangelo, Thornhill, Man.

HOOPER'S MARBLE and GRANITE COMPANY LTD.
WINNIPEG, Man.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Designs forwarded on application. State if memorial is for child, middle aged or elderly person. Is monument for single grave or family plot. Is cross design preferred.

MONUMENTS

WHO IS THE FOREIGNER?

(By J. W. Macmillan.)

There is need of a little careful thinking as to what we mean by "foreigner." It is a word often used very carelessly in Canada. Mr. Mederic Martin, mayor of Montreal, applied it to Harry Lauder. He took it as meaning "outsider," one who was only temporarily in the country. He would make habitual or effective residence the test. But many Canadians would probably regard Mr. Martin as himself more of a foreigner than Mr. Lauder.

Others make language the test. To them foreign is foreign-speaking. The several colonies of Galicians, Poles, Hungarians and the like which are scattered over the prairies are considered foreign so long as these peoples retain their ancestral languages. When they make English their common speech they will no longer be thought of as foreign.

Now, residence and language certainly play their part in our distinguishing ourselves from foreigners. The error lies in mistaking the part for the whole, or a feature which is only contributory for that which is essential. The central truth about the foreigner is his strangeness to our standards of life. He is one who is among us but not of us. He is here but he does not fit in.

There does exist, and it is our most precious national asset, a certain way of viewing life which we may fairly call the Canadian standard of living. It can be only loosely described, for it is in constant process of formation, and it steadily alters as it grows. Nevertheless, it prevails from shore to shore of our huge Dominion. If that standard did not exist there could be no foreigners, or, if you prefer it so, we should all be foreigners. There would be no way of drawing the dividing line.

This standard exalts certain ways of living as worthy, and condemns others as unworthy. It judges the domestic, commercial, industrial and religious practices of all by this test. To conform is to be Canadian. Not to conform to it is to be un-Canadian. What we call the assimilation of immigrants is just the process of bringing them from un-Canadian views and ways to Canadian views and ways. There are some immigrants who are at home among us at once. These are never foreigners. There are others who remain persistently strange. These are never anything but foreigners.

One can see that residence has a good deal to do with it, for all sorts of habits, customs, opinions and traditions still cling to the immigrant from another country. Language, too, counts for much, because these ingredients of strangeness are woven into it, and, because, so long as it continues to be the common speech of the immigrant, it tends to perpetuate the strangeness.

But neither residence nor language is the vital thing. Neither of them is even necessary to foreignness. Canadians and Americans have for generations crossed the international boundary and fitted immediately into the scheme of things in their new homes. And as for languages, there is the instance of Switzerland, which is one of the compactest national unities, yet has three different languages. It is the alien mind which makes the foreigner.

A shipment of cattle from Munson and Mirror, was consigned by Dodd to the U.G.C. and Parslow, Denoon & Harden. They were a mixed lot, the highest price for the stock sold on Thursday, February 14, was \$10, which was paid for one steer. A bunch of the light ones sold at \$8.90.

Increase Your Production! By Using

PATMORE'S RELIABLE SEEDS AND HARDY HOME GROWN FRUIT TREES

IT IS AN URGENT NECESSITY AT THE PRESENT TIME TO

GROW your own Vegetables for Summer use. GROW your own Vegetables for Winter canning. GROW especially lots of PEAS, BEANS and EARLY POTATOES. They are ready in June or July, and can be used all the year round. VEGETABLE growing offers every opportunity to reduce the high cost of living.

SEED CORN

Minnesota Yellow Dent, Per bushel	5 bus. or over
White Dent, Per bushel	\$5.00
Leaming, Per bushel	4.50
Red Cob, Fodder, Per bushel	5.00
Red Cob, Fodder, Per bushel	4.50

GRASSES AND FODDER

Kaffir Corn	Per 100 lbs.
Sorghum	\$12.00
Millets	12.00
Rape Seed	7.00
Western Bye Grass	16.00
Permanent Pasture Grass	16.00
Field Peas	22.00
Alfalfa (Northern grown)	12.00
Alfalfa (Northern grown)	29.00

GARDEN SEEDS

Onion Seed, Australian Brown	Per lb.
Onion Seed, Red Weathersfield	\$3.50
Onion Seed, Yellow Danvers	3.50
Carrot Seed	2.25
Beet Seed	2.10
Peas, Beans and Garden Corn, special prices for quantities	
Early Potatoes, Per bushel	2.50

COLLECTION No. 1

Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces. 21 lbs of seed for \$1.25 prepaid

COLLECTION No. 2

15 pkts. of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c prepaid

SCHOOL GARDEN COLLECTION

School Collection of 55 packets of the best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for \$1.00

PERENNIAL COLLECTION

A Permanent Old-fashioned Flower Garden from the tall Hollyhocks and Foxgloves to the creeping Forget-me-nots. This collection contains such old favorites as the Canterbury Bell, Iceland Poppy, Pink and Sweet Williams, etc. 20 packets for 75c prepaid

PATMORE'S Manitoba Grown SEED POTATOES

We have all standard varieties. Wee McGregor, Early Bovees, Carman's, American Wonders, Rose, Mortgage Lifters, etc.

Per bushel or more, per bushel \$2.50

Ten bushels or more, per bushel 2.30

Write TODAY for our 1918 Catalogue

In which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

Profusely Illustrated and Cultural Directions

New Everbearing Strawberry

The Greatest Acquisition yet Introduced into the West to provide Fresh Fruit Constantly.

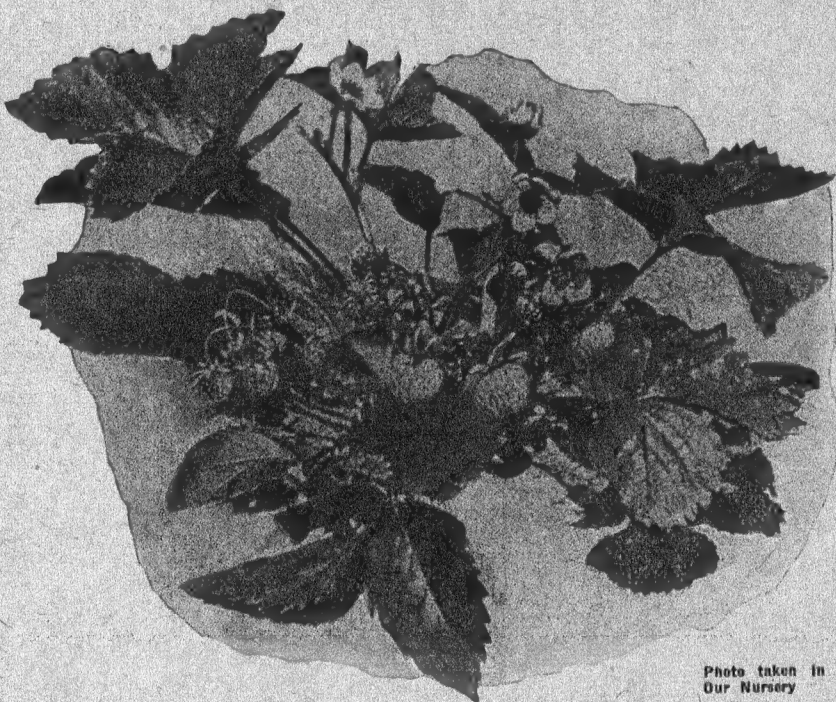


Photo taken in Our Nursery

Note the vigorous growth, the berries in all sizes (some ripe) and flowers still showing for more fruit. This plot was planted first week in May. We picked ripe strawberries from it 24th of June, and continued picking ripe strawberries every day until the hard frosts came in the middle of September.

Patmore Nursery Co.

Brandon, Man.

Established 1883

Saskatoon, Sask.

Make a Bigger and Better Garden This Year

Procure Seeds of known quality. We test our seeds in our greenhouses before packing. Our thirty-five years' testing and growing seeds here in the West has given us an unequal experience that is behind everything we sell.

To Get Good Crops you must have Good Seed

Our Garden Seeds are all tested in our greenhouses during the winter season, so that they may be depended upon as being of good germination and vitality. We grow many of the seeds we offer, which enables us to make our prices so moderate compared to many other catalogues.

IT IS NOT ECONOMY—IT IS NOT WISE to allow one year to slip by. Plant a 50-cent tree now. In three years you will view it with pride, saying it is worth \$25.00.

FOR ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

100,000 Caragana, 2-3 feet high, at	Per 100
50,000 Lilac, 2-3 feet high, at	\$5.00
	5.00

FOR SHADE OR SHELTER

Straight Young Trees	
50,000 Maple, 5-6 feet high, at	\$10.00
50,000 Russian Willow, 5-6 feet high, at	10.00
Half a million thrifty, hardy young trees and shrubs, Native Ontario, soft or Japanese Maples, Ash or Elm, Russian and other Poplars, Laurels, Golden and Red Willows.	

Thousands of Crab Apples and Plum Trees, Currant Bushes, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits, etc.

Trees will increase the value of property. Windbreaks will reduce the fuel bills. Shade trees make life a joy and pleasure. Hedges are cheaper than fences.

We are special agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our catalogue the hardiest varieties of their World-Famed Seeds in sealed packets.

Hardy Fruits

Crabapples, Plums, Currant Bushes, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants	
Raspberry Plants, best and hardiest varieties. Per 100	\$5.00
Red Currants. Per doz.	2.00
Black Currants. Per doz.	2.00

Everbearing Strawberry

These plants flower and fruit continuously, as long as the weather remains warm.

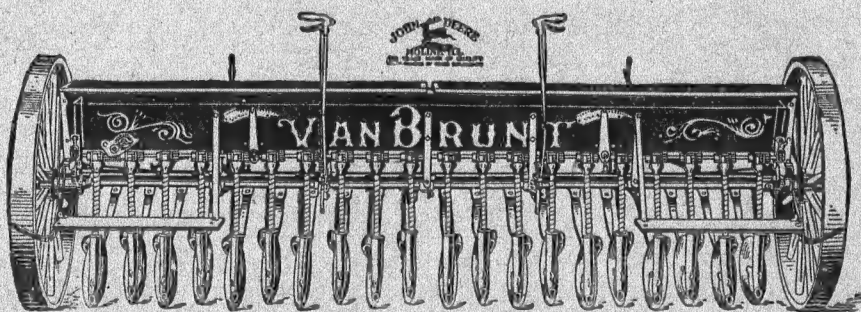
Deere -- Van Brunt Drills

In low-down Press Drills we can supply in 16 or 18 size in single, double disc or shoe.

You can back up with a Van Brunt low-down Press Drill.

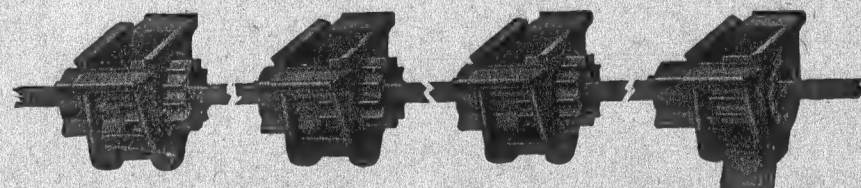
This Feed will sow wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, beans, rye, flax, millet or alfalfa.

It will not bunch or damage a kernel, big or small. Grass seed attachments for any drill.



John Deere -- Van Brunt Single Disc Drill

ADJUSTABLE FORCE FEED



1—Regular Position
All gates up, with latches in top notch at left side to sow corn, beans, all grain and small seeds.

2—For Coarse Seed
Fasten all latches at right side to sow peas, common beans and extra large quantity of trashy oats.

3—For Large Kernels
Fasten all latches in lower notch on left side to sow marrowfat or kidney beans.

4—To Clean Feeds
Loosen all latches and drop gates to clean out feeds.

Sizes

12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24 discs or shoes.

The "adjustable force" feed shown below is one of many exclusive features.

Grain is planted in the bottom of the Furrow and covered at an even depth.

Full length axle, Gear drive—no chain trouble—feeds continuously.

Disc bearings guaranteed for life of drill.

Seed box guaranteed not to sag.

Spring cover is grain proof.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg

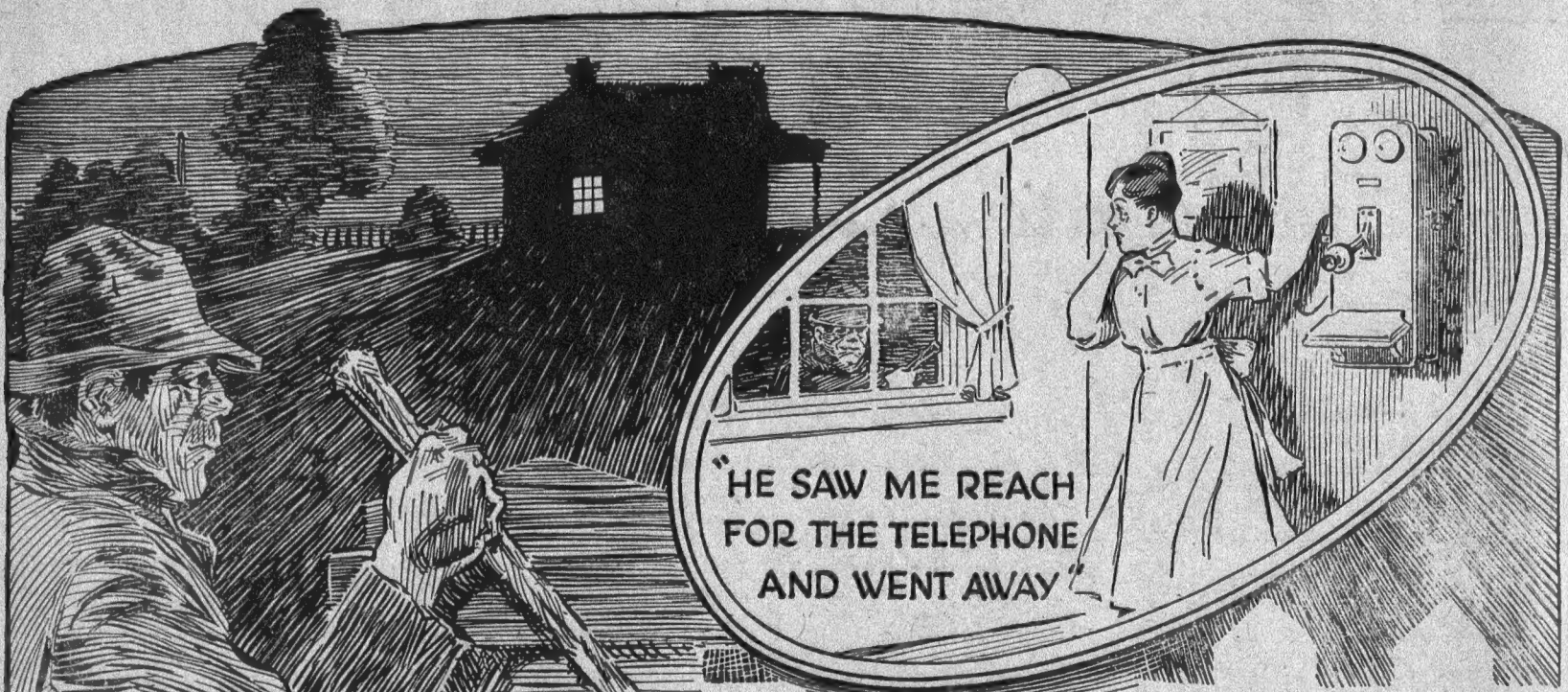
Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

Lethbridge

Edmonton



PROTECTION FOR YOUR WOMENFOLKS

When daylight breaks into darkness and everything is still, when loneliness surrounds the homestead and the womenfolks are alone, think what the telephone means to them.

The telephone provides adequate protection and relieves loneliness. It enables womenfolks to hold social chats with friends, neighbors, arrange parties, etc.

The telephone is an unexcelled comfort in every Farmer's home, for you can talk to the outside world without leaving the house, and the storm-closed road or the sick horse are unable to prevent you.

This letter from one of the 150,000 Canadian Farmers who have the telephone, will back up anything we have said, and possibly interest you to the extent of sending for our free book—read it:

Northern Electric Co., Limited
Montreal, Que.

Stroud, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Your letter to hand some time ago re telephone, would say in reply that we have never had any very urgent calls to make, but for everyday use I would not be without the telephone for three times its cost, if for no other reason than a purely social one.

You can speak to a neighbor without hitching a rig, or, worse, walking, and then there is always the satisfaction of knowing it is there if there should be a hurry call.

Yours truly,
D. J. BOYD.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

Makers of the Nation's Telephones and Northern Electric
Farm Lighting Plants

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Northern Electric Company
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FREE OFFER!

Send us your name and address and we will forward you, absolutely FREE, our new booklet entitled "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." Do it today.

We supply everything a Telephone Company needs from the organization of a Company to the complete plant—inside apparatus and batteries as well as poles, crossarms, wire, and other line construction materials and tools. Our business is the telephone business.

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